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**WILLIAM MUIR**, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

**Special Contributors for 1867**

**DR. E. S. HULL,**  
**CAREW SANDERS,**  
**FRANCIS GUIWITS,**  
**A. FENDLER.**

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD**

Is devoted to the promotion of the AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK INTERESTS OF THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It is issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, in quarto form, each number containing 16 pages, making a volume of 384 pages yearly. Terms—\$2.00 per annum in advance. But on and after

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[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

**The Department of Agriculture.**

When will newspapers give us something sensible and practical relative to the work of the Department of Agriculture? A correspondent in the *Rural World* of Oct. 15, declares that "the people want something of more value than dry statistics, meteorological reports and turnip seeds"—thus indicating the prevalent ignorance of irresponsible scribblers on agricultural subjects, of the actual work of the Department at the present time. He wants to enrol agricultural editors as a part of its working force, as though they had not already employment enough; and is especially desirous of finding "practical men with brains" for the uses of the Department. I wonder whether he does not deem himself eminently "practical," and endowed with precisely the requisite modicum of "brains" for the service, and also whether he has friends out of business to suggest for the places!

After the usual amount of fault-finding, baseless in its matter and aimless in its design—what that is new and important does this anonymous agricultural Solon suggest? Why, about as near *nothing* as usual. He asks for a "Division of Field Work," with Agents in every county of the United States at the munificent compensation of \$100 per annum! as well as "the very best of practical men" as agents in foreign countries. But what of the *work* of these "agents?" in what must it differ from the work already done by correspondents now, many of them men of high position as representative farmers, prominent in State and County organizations, active, observant, intelligent and wise in principles and processes, who do more *con amore* than any set of scramblers for a paltry hundred dollars could or would do?

He talks of giving seven millions of dollars annually to the Department, which in the five years of its existence has spent far less than one million. This in itself is sufficient evidence of the unpractical character of this correspondent, who criticises without knowledge, and proposes change without an intelligent plan.

I hope yet to see among newspaper writers and agricultural editors, an appreciation of the real capabilities of the Department for usefulness, and a discussion of projected work for it, that shall indicate, in some quarter, superior knowledge, more progressive ideas, and in fact, more "brains," than are at present involved in the practical operations of the Department.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 22. PROGRESS.

**The Winter Wheat Crop.**

The news coming in from almost all the surrounding counties of the State is highly unfavorable, especially as regards the winter wheat. The long-continued drouth rendered it extremely difficult, if not quite impossible, to bring the land into good tilth, where sowing was at all attempted.

The slight rains moistened the surface without wetting the soil below, causing the wheat to sprout, and not being supplied with sufficient moisture is completely drying out. It would seem that those who have not sown at all yet, are best off.

Another scourge is the grasshopper, which is eating off the young wheat plants, and in some places in our immediate neighborhood, almost everything else. Some young orchards are nearly ruined by premature loss of the foliage by these insects.

Pastures, meadows, young turnips, &c., are swarming with them, and it will very soon be a serious question and one that will command attention—What shall be done to get rid of them? We have found ducks and geese feed eagerly on them, and have watched with in finite satisfaction the eagerness with which they were eaten up by snakes. But being so late in the season as this without killing frost, has kept up the pest unusually late. Another important point is this: after the insects get their wings, it is more difficult for their enemies to prey on them—it is while quite young that anything can be successfully applied to check them. We find, too, that the ground is full of their eggs, laid up for the supply of next season, and we think it will be good policy to *plow up every piece of ground that can be done during the winter months*, while the frost will be of sufficient power to destroy their vitality. This is a subject that will sooner or later force itself on the attention of every one.

**WINTER SHEDS AND STABLES.**

Now is a good time to prepare warm quarters for the stock. Soon the cold northern and western blasts, and the beating and chilling rain, and the blinding sleet and snow, will come, and all stock should be sheltered from them—not only on the ground of mercy—for a merciful man will be merciful to his beast—but also upon the grounds of economy. It is real, practical economy to make stables and shelter for stock. It is money wisely invested. It is better than stock in bank or in government bonds. It is better than putting out money at ten per cent. interest. Did any farmer ever calculate how much less hay and grain stock would consume when warmly sheltered, than they would consume if exposed to the weather with a bed of mud to lie upon, and a blanket of rain or snow to cover them? More fuel is required to keep up the natural warmth

of the system—this fuel is hay, corn, oats, &c. This must be had in abundance, if animals are left exposed, or they will become skeletons.—How many do become skeletons—how many bones are now bleaching on every farm for the want of proper shelter and food—how many millions of dollars are lost every winter for the want of warm shelter and proper care! and if stock survive the winter, in what a wretched condition they are in the spring! All summer is needed to restore them to health and vigor—these again to be wasted the succeeding winter. Reader, do we overdraw the picture? Ask your own conscience. By all means avoid this dangerous rock, against which so many an animal frame has been shattered. Prepare shelter—some kind of shelter now—before the pitiless storms come. Make coverings of straw or brush, even—if you can't make sheds of board or plank. Make windbreaks, if nothing more. And while upon this topic, we advise to feed stock well now. Don't let them run out and starve before winter sets in. Begin to feed in time—keep them strong and hearty.

#### MODEL BOONE CO. FARM.

It is well for our civilization that many things are now executed after a model, which implies greater perfection and important improvements. We have model schools, model orators, model steamships, model meeting houses, model banks, model newspapers, model editors, model horses, model men, model women and model farms.

A short time since we had the pleasure of visiting one of the model farms of Boone county, and for an evening enjoyed the princely hospitality of its owners and occupants, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harris.

This farm is situated on what is known as "Thrall's prairie," twelve miles north-west of Columbia, on the Fayette road, in the midst of one of the richest agricultural districts in Boone county. It contains about fourteen hundred acres of fine land, most of it very rich, all in one body and all under fence.

We passed over and examined the whole farm and were delighted with the evidences of thrift and culture everywhere exhibited. In truth, we have visited no farm in Missouri more deserving the distinction of "Model Farm" than John W. Harris'.

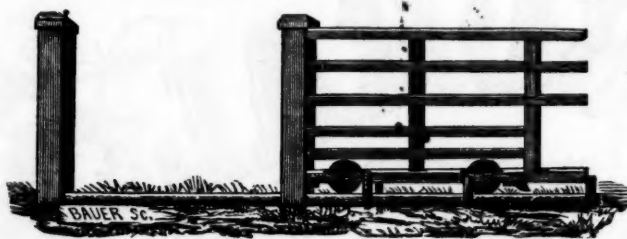
We cannot particularize for the want of space; suffice it to say the farm is judiciously divided into grass, field and woodland, with springs and ponds of water in great abundance; blue-grass pastures which in imagination transport the beholder to Old Kentucky, and fields of corn of rare luxuriance for this season of universal drouth.

Mr. Harris is an extensive stock raiser, now having large herds of cattle and droves of mules, horses, sheep and hogs. To house these and their successors, as our most thrifty and enterprising farmers care for their stock, and to preserve the grain, clover, hay, &c. to feed them, he has recently built four very large frame barns after approved models, which it would be well for other farmers to examine.

Mr. Harris' is a most beautiful farm, in a high state of cultivation, and in an intelligent, public spirited, hospitable neighborhood—indeed one among the best neighborhoods in Boone county. His homestead is a lovely spot; large elegant mansion, with yard tastefully ornamented with forest trees and shrubbery and vines, in the midst of which he and his intelligent wife dispense the most generous hospitality.—[Missouri Statesman.

#### GREEN' UNIVERSAL ROLLING GATE.

Patented May 21st, 1867.



The proprietors speak of it as follows:

This gate took the First Premium at every Fair in the State where it has been exhibited this fall. It is regarded by the farmers, generally, to be the cheapest, most durable and convenient gate, now used. They propose to furnish farmers with individual right and one gate, for the small sum of ten dollars; and

gates after they have the right, at their factory at Messrs. Ferguson & Hodgman's Broadway Planing Mill, corner of Buchanan Street, St. Louis, Mo., including wheels and cleaners, at the sum of \$6.50 for gate, 5 feet x 10; and \$7 for gate 6 feet x 12. Application may be made to Green & Hickman, Proprietors, Columbia, Mo.

#### ATTEND TO THE SHEEP.

It is not a good practice to let the sheep run out on poor, frost-bitten pasture, as long as they can maintain life, before taking them up and feeding them. Indeed, half the wintering of sheep depends upon the condition in which they are in on the first of December. If they have had to provide for themselves up to this date, and even up to the first of January, as is frequently the case, they are in very poor condition to withstand the inclement season of winter, and many of them will come to an "untimely grave."

One of the great secrets of success with sheep is to begin to feed early in autumn, just as soon as the pastures begin to fail. If the pastures fail, the sheep will fail too, unless they have outside aid. They cannot begin the winter in too good condition. If they are strong and fat, they are prepared to resist the cold and storms; but, if weak and poor, they fall an easy prey to the trying winter weather.

Every sheep man should thoroughly cull his flock at this season, and dispose of all the old and poor sheep, at some price or other. This is another secret of success in sheep raising—sell off the poor ones—keep the best ones. This is the season to cull the flock—before winter sets in. Don't fail to do this, if you would be a successful wool grower.

Another secret of success is, to keep no more sheep than you can keep well. Have plenty of pasture for what you keep, and plenty of hay and grain to feed them in winter. If you want them to have heavy fleeces, they must have heavy feeding—they can't have them without. It pays to feed all kinds of stock well, particularly sheep.

Another matter of great importance is, to have good shelter for sheep—it is indispensable almost to success. Cheap sheds can be put up that will ward off the cold winds and rains.—We do not advocate close yards for sheep. Exercise is healthful, and if they can have the pickings to be found in the fields in our latitude in winter—the exercise and the grass they get, are highly beneficial to them. Blue grass pastures, rye fields, &c., are very desirable to the flock-master.

#### THE FAIRS.

So busy have we been, and so crowded our columns, that we have given scarcely any attention to the Fairs. Another year we shall have ample room to notice them somewhat in detail, as we shall then be publishing our Weekly. The first we attended was the

##### MADISON CO. (ILL.) FAIR.

This was held at Edwardsville, about 20 miles N.E. from St. Louis. The weather was fine, the attendance large, and the receipts highly satisfactory. We did not take notes and can only give a general glance from memory. The exhibition of cattle, hogs and sheep was inferior. More attention should be paid to these kinds of stock, by our Madison county friends. Near such a market as St. Louis, only the choicest breeds should be raised, and if some of the enterprising farmers of that county will make an investment in the choicest breeds of these animals, they will be richly rewarded. We presume there is some good stock of these kinds in that county (and there was some on exhibition), but it should be exhibited by every person owning it.

In the horse department the exhibition was a decided success, not only in point of numbers but also in merit. Mr. Ben L. Dorsey, of that county, exhibited some very superior young trotting stock—so did Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Barnsback.

There were a large number of premiums offered for the fastest trotters and pacers. Of course on those days when there were trials of speed, the grounds were crowded. Many contend that premiums for speed should not be given at Fairs—that the largest premiums should be given to specimens of skill and art, and to animals regardless of speed. But they must take poor human nature as it is—as we find it. These speed premiums must be given to obtain the money to give for other premiums. Shear our fairs of premiums for the fastest horses, and they lose a great deal of interest with many, the attendance is slim and the Directory are not able to offer large premiums.

The fair was well conducted, the President and all the officers performing their duties promptly and courteously.



On the third day of the Fair, addresses were delivered by Judge Gillespie and the Editor of this journal, which were listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

#### BELLEVILLE (ILL.) FAIR.

This fair, which we have been in the habit of attending, we could not visit this fall on account of the meeting of the Pomological Convention in St. Louis the same week. We learn that it was the most satisfactory exhibition ever held by that Society—all departments very well represented. The receipts put the Society entirely out of debt, and left a fine capital on hand in the treasury.

We were likewise invited to attend the

#### JEFFERSON CO. (MO.) FAIR,

Which was held at DeSoto, and deliver an address—but we were prevented by sickness. This was the first fair of the Society, and we learn was satisfactory in every respect. It excelled in the fruit department, as was expected, on account of the great adaptability of that county for the growth of all kinds of fine fruit, and the large numbers of fruit growers in that county. All visiting the Fair expressed themselves astonished at the fine display.

It is but a few years since that attention was called to the peculiar adaptability of this county for fruit and vine culture, and now it is the banner county in that regard. It is rapidly filling up with an enterprising population, who are developing its wonderful resources.—The exhibition of stock, textile fabrics, vegetables, grains, &c., was said to be highly creditable. The President, Maj. D. W. Bryant, and the Secretary, W. S. Jewett, Esq., together with the other officers of the Fair, must be highly gratified at the success of their first Exhibition.

#### BOONE CO. (MO.) FAIR.

We had the honor of being invited to deliver the annual address at this Fair, which was held in the beautiful and thriving town of Columbia, the week preceding our St. Louis Fair. The weather was warm, the roads dusty—but the people turned out in great numbers to see the fine display of all kinds of stock exhibited by the farmers of this rich and populous county. In fine mules, jacks, jennets, horses and cattle, the Boone County Fair surpassed any we ever attended in the State outside of St. Louis County; and many of the premium animals that have been exhibited at the St. Louis Fairs, were at this exhibition, and either owned in Boone or adjoining counties. Mr. Larrimore, the famous breeder of Short Horns, of Callaway County, was present with his herd; while Mr. M. G. Singleton, of Centralia, Boone County, was also present with his herd, and we believe took the larger share of the premiums over all other competitors.—The herds of both of these gentlemen are very fine, as our exhibitors at the St. Louis Fair in the cattle line very well know.

We have never seen such mules at any exhibition. We did not take a note of the exhibitors, but saw some very superior animals on the ground, owned by Mr. Robt. Bass. Mr. Wm. H. Bass was a large exhibitor in the horse department. He has a very superior

pair of well-matched fast trotting mares, which were greatly admired by all. He also exhibited a thorough-bred filly, sired by Lexington, which was a model in her line. Mr. John L. Hickman exhibited a thorough-bred stallion, taking the first premium.

On the third day of the Fair, the address was delivered and kindly listened to. During our stay we enjoyed the hospitality of Hon. James S. Rollins, and our thanks are due him and his excellent lady for kind attentions received.—Our visit to Boone County was a very pleasant one, and we are under great obligations to the officers of the Society for the many kind courtesies shown us.

#### MONTGOMERY CITY (MO.) FAIR.

The prosperous little town of Montgomery City, situated in Montgomery County, concluded to have a fair "on her own hook," and many of her citizens went to work bravely to prepare for one. The thing was never thought of till last spring. The grounds had to be bought, buildings put up, premium list got up, &c. But all this was done—and well and judiciously and wisely done—and every preparation made for a successful exhibition. The land was secured near the town; an excellent half mile track made and put in complete order; a fine amphitheatre built, and everything done in ample time for the Fair. The exhibition was a decided success. It was largely attended every day, and held five days. The exhibition was chiefly devoted to horses, mules, cattle, and other animals. There were trials of speed on the half mile track daily, and the contests were conducted in the most honorable and satisfactory manner. Most of the fine stock of Boone, Montgomery, Audrain and Pike counties, was on the ground.

There is some talk of holding a horse fair at these grounds next May. We have no doubt it would be highly successful. It is a central point for North-east Missouri—is on the railroad, so as to accommodate the stock-men on the line of that road; has an excellent half-mile track which can easily be enlarged to a mile if desired; has ample hotel accommodations for the people who attend. We believe such gatherings are always attended with benefit—that there should be more intercourse by farmers with one another, to get the rough corners knocked off—to see the improvements that are constantly going on—to sharpen up their ideas, and give them more progressive characters.

**HOW TO SALT BEEF.**—For every 100 lbs. of beef, take 1½ ounces of saltpetre, 2½ lbs. brown sugar, 5 lbs. good salt, and 2½ gallons water; mix all together and boil the mass till all the hard ingredients are thoroughly dissolved; then let the brine cool and pour it over the meat, which must be packed tight and weighted down. The pickle should entirely cover the brine.

Two gills of sweet oil.—It is said that a poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing 2 gills of sweet oil.

#### THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

[Continued from our last.]

##### CATTLE.

In this department, the exhibition did not come up to previous years. Since 1860 there has been rather a falling off, but judging from the feeling that is being awakened, especially in regard to milk stock, and the class of animals that is now being introduced into the State—the indications of improvement are very marked. While the number of exhibitors was small, some of the animals were fine. We have not the space to enumerate the premiums awarded, but notice among them the following:

Devon bull and two cows, first premium to George P. Strong, St. Louis.

Ayrshire bull and two cows or heifers, first premium to L. W. H. Wright, St. Louis.

Alderney bull and two cows or heifers, first premium to L. H. Baker, St. Louis County.

Brahma bulls and two cows, first premium to John O'Fallon, Jefferson Co., Mo.

##### SHEEP.

The sheep on exhibition made a good display on the grounds, comprising Cotswolds, Leicesters and Southdowns, as well as a few Angora goats. The Merinoes were at a discount at the exhibition, and butchers' stock made a very handsome display. A considerable number of the most choice animals will, we learn, remain in the State. The want of "combing" wools and "mutton" breeds is being universally felt among us. We earnestly hope our Canadian neighbors, who made such a fine display, will find it to their pecuniary interest to call the attention of our people to their fine flocks. Some of the exhibitors were here with their sheep last year. Samuel Jones of Oshawa, and Geo. Miller of Markham, Canada, are of this class. Septimus Tyrwhite, of Bradford; Thos. Grahame of Vaughan, and William Miller of Pickering—all of Canada—had sheep on exhibition, perhaps two hundred in all. Their sheep were all long and middle woolled, being mostly Leicester and Cotswold, with a few Shropshire Downs and Southdowns. Samuel Scalen and James Matson, of St. Louis County, had a few sheep on exhibition.

##### SWINE.

Swine were not as numerously represented as on some former occasions, but some really good specimens were presented—some of very large size: a sow of 14 months, weighing 400 lbs., a boar same age, weighing 450 lbs., exhibited by J. S. McCreary, Canton, Ill.

There were a number of Poland and spotted Chinas—a mixed breed. There was also the celebrated "Hospital Breed" from Jacksonville, Ill., which carried off several premiums, and were exhibited by E. P. Jones, of the Insane Hospital, at the above-named place.

Below we give a list of some of the noticeable premiums awarded in the Horse department.

##### THE AMPHITHEATER.

The display of horses was very good, showing much of bone and muscle as well as speed, and was a fine illustration of the American horse.

The exhibition opened with Draft Horses. First premium was awarded to J. T. Robinson, Washington county, Ill., for Heenan.

Stallions three years old and under four. First

and second premiums to Davy & Patrick, Stanton, Illinois, for Gen. Sherman and Orphan Boy.

Stallions one year old and under two. First premium to Davy & Patrick for Prince Napoleon.

Stallions under one year old. First premium to Thomas E Breckinridge, St. Louis county, for Rabe. Draft Geldings five years old and over. First premium to J W Bame, St. Louis, for Sam.

Geldings under five years old. First premium to John A Stock, St. Louis.

Mares five years and over, breeders. First premium to Rigdon & Quick, Belleville, Ill.

Mares one year and under two. First premium to Nelson Green.

Matched horses for carriages. First premium to Logan Railey, Woodford county, Kentucky.

Matched horses for buggy. First premium to G W Howe for Gov Morgan and mate.

Matched mares. First premium to Thos Lapsley, St. Louis, for Ella and Sue.

Fastest trotting team of geldings. First premium to H C Creveling, St. Louis, for Ben Young and Bay Prince.

Fastest trotting team of mares. First premium to Thorwegan & Redfield, for Lady Churchill, and second to C H Bailey, for Fanny Mack.

Stallions, five years and over. First premium awarded to Abdallah, jr., owned by N. J. Colman; second to L H Wright for St. Lawrence.

Stallions under five years old. Premium awarded to W C Slicer, St. Louis, for Hambletonian.

Geldings four years old and over to single harness. First premium awarded to Logan Railey, for Dudley; second to H C Creveling, for Bay Prince.

Geldings under four years. First premium awarded to Logan Railey, for Chance; second to J C Payne, for Glencoe.

Mares five years old and over. First premium awarded to Wm Thorwegan, for Lady Churchill; second to Lady Pilot, owned by N J Colman, of St. Louis.

Stallions for all work, four years and over. First premium awarded to Logan, owned by L Salisbury, Chariton county, Mo. Second to Robert E Lee, owned by G W Wymore, Clay county, Mo.

Stallions three years and under four. First premium awarded to Prince Hambletonian, owned by W C Slicer, St. Louis; second to Golden Rose, owned by L L Dorsey, Kentucky.

Stallions two years and under three. First premium awarded to Pat Malloy, owned by Logan Railey, Woodford county, Ky.; second premium to John A Logan, owned by Jeremiah Beatty, of Jersey county, Illinois.

Stallions one year and under two. First premium awarded to Street Dust Messenger, owned by Wm. Gill, Alton, Ills.; second, awarded to Jersey Boy, owned by John S Beatty, Jersey county, Ills.

Stallions under one year. W C Taylor, St. Louis, entered Charles Julian, and was awarded the premium.

Geldings of all work over four years. First premium awarded to Pete Ham, owned by E Laveille, St. Louis; second, to Bay Prince, owned by H C Creveling, St. Louis.

Geldings under four years. First premium awarded to Glencoe, owned by J C Payne, Bunker Hill, Ills.; second to Chance, owned by Logan Railey, Kentucky.

Mares of all work, four years and over. First premium awarded to Logan Railey, Kentucky; second, to George R Buckner, of St. Charles, Mo.

Mares three years old and under four. The first premium was awarded to L W H Wright, of St. Louis county, Mo., Lady Lightfoot; second to L L Dorsey, of Kentucky, Katie Gold Dust.

Mares two years and under three. First premium awarded to B L Dorsey, of Madison county, Illinois, for Cloudless; second to Wm. S. Tyler, of St. Louis county, for Mattie.

Mares one year and under two. First premium awarded to John S Beatty, Jersey county, Ill., for Flirt; second to Nelson Green, of Green county, Ills., for Georgiana.

Mares under one year old. L W H Wright, St. Louis, Lady Alice. There being no competition the premium was awarded to Alice, a beautiful iron gray filly.

Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, that never trotted for money. The first premium was awarded Lewis Glenn, St. Louis, for Mary Webster; second premium to L L Dorsey of Kentucky; third premium to John Tolle, St. Louis, to Fanny Kemble.

#### ROADSTERS.

Roadster stallions, five years and over, must have stood two years for mares. First premium awarded to Robt E Lee, owned by G W Wymore, Clay county, Mo.; second premium to Logan, owned by G L Salisbury, Chariton county, Mo.; third premium to One Eye, owned by H C Bull, Bunker Hill, Ill.

Roadster stallions, four years old and under five. Erastus Wells, St. Louis, enters Pilot, jr.

There being but one entry, there was no difficulty

in deciding. Pilot, jr., is a splendid iron gray, half brother to N J Colman's Puss.

Roadster stallions, three years old and under four. First premium awarded to Romeo, owned by P H Dorsey, Macoupin county, Ill.; second premium to Gold Dust Rose, owned by L L Dorsey, Kentucky.

Roadster stallions, two years and under three. First premium awarded to Messenger Gold Dust, belonging to L L Dorsey, Kentucky; second premium to Lofly Gold Dust, belonging to L L Dorsey, Kentucky.

Roadster stallions under two years. First premium awarded to Will Gill, of Alton, for Sultan Messenger; second to J S Beatty, Jersey county, Ill., for Jersey Boy.

Roadster geldings, five years and over. First premium awarded to G W Howe, of St. Louis, for G B McClellan; second to Silas Hicks, St. Louis, for Lightfoot; third to Doc Carr, St. Louis county, for Tom Foster.

Roadster geldings, under five years. First premium awarded to J S Beatty, of Jersey county, Ill., for Ned; second to Geo R Buckner, St. Charles county, Mo., for Dardenne.

Roadster mares, five years and over, breeder. First premium awarded to Wm Henderson, St. Louis county, for Fanny Daly; second premium to L W H Wright, St. Louis county, for Fairy.

Roadster mares, four years old and under five. Premium awarded to George R Buckner. No competition.

Roadster mares, three years old and under four. First premium awarded to L W H Wright, St. Louis, for Lady Lightfoot; second to L L Dorsey, Louisville, Kentucky, for Lizzie.

Roadster mares, two years old and under three. First premium awarded to B L Dorsey, Madison county, Ill., for Nanny Gold Dust; second to Thos S Tyler, St. Louis county, for Mollie.

Roadster mares under two years. First premium J S Beatty, Jersey county, Ill., for Flint; second John Foster, St. Louis, for Belle of St. Louis.

Grand special prize, free to all trotters in harness. To the fastest, first premium, \$1000; 2d do, \$700; 3d do, \$300. First premium awarded to C Bent Carr, St. Louis, for Tackey; second to E A Pearson, Louisville, Ky., for Sir Walter; third to L L Dorsey, Louisville, Ky., for Rolla Gold Dust.

#### THOROUGHBREDS.

Best thoroughbred stallion, of any age. First premium awarded to Red Eye, owned by J J McKennon, Chicago, Ill; second to Malcolm, owned by John Reber, Lancaster, Ohio; third to Rochester, owned by the same gentleman.

Thoroughbred stallions, four years old and over. First premium awarded to Malcom, owned by John Reber, Lancaster, Ohio; second premium to Damon, owned by James Adie, St. Louis.

Thoroughbred stallions, three years and under four. First premium awarded to Longstreet, owned by John H Davis, St. Louis.

Thoroughbred stallions, two years and under three. First premium awarded to —, owned by James O'Fallon, St. Louis; second to Blarney Stone, owned by B M Chambers, St. Louis.

Thoroughbred stallions, one year old and under two. Premium awarded to Dr B R Tyler, St. Louis.

Thoroughbred stallions, under one year old. First premium awarded to Cupid, owned by Chas McLaren, St. Louis; second to M Grady, St. Louis.

Thoroughbred mares, four years old and over. First premium awarded to Viola, owned by Chas McLaren, St. Louis. Second to Annie Travis, owned by Capt. B F Hutchinson, St. Louis county.

Thoroughbred mares, three years and under four. Premium to Daisy, owned by B F Hutchinson.

Thoroughbred mares, two years and under three. First premium awarded to Kate Ward, owned by Jas O'Fallon, St. Louis; second to Helen Mar, owned by W. W. Henderson, St. Louis county.

Thoroughbred mares, one year old and under two. First premium awarded to J. J. McKennon, for Pocahontas; second to W W Henderson, St. Louis county.

Thoroughbred mares under one year old. First premium awarded to W W Henderson, St. Louis county; second to J S McKennon, Chicago, for Judge Kelly.

Fastest pacing mare, horse or gelding. First premium awarded to Nellie Deal, owned by J Williams, St. Louis. Time, four times around the arena, 1:23. Second premium to Duke owned by L W H Wright, St. Louis; third to Blue Boy, owned by L Benham, St. Joseph.

Stallions of all ages, first and second premium \$200 and \$100. First premium M J Clark, of Monroe county, for John Randolph.

Dr. W W Henderson, of St. Louis county, took the second prize, \$100, for thoroughbred stallion Waterloo, the son of Yorkshire, one of the greatest fourmilers that ever run in America.

Mares of all ages, two prizes, \$100 and \$50.

First was won by Dixie, owned by C B Carr, of St. Louis; second was taken by Flirt, belonging to J S Beatty, of Jersey county, Ill.

Geldings of all ages. First premium, \$75, was won by Dudley, owned by Logan Railey, of Woodford county, Ky., who has carried off a larger number of premiums by his horses than any other exhibitor. Second premium \$25, was taken by Joe Rhodes, owned by Sam Barklay, of Palmyra, Mo.

Suckling colts, fifteen entries. First premium was taken by Dr. W W Henderson, of St. Louis county; second, by L W H Wright, of St. Louis.

Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding. Sir Walter entered by E A Pearson, of Louisville, Ky., took the first premium.

Fastest four year old stallion, only one entry. E Wells, of St. Louis, entered a fine iron gray, Pilot, Jr., and took the prize, \$100.

The most interesting event of the afternoon, was the contest for the prize offered by Eugene Laveille for the fastest buggy horse, style and action to be considered, \$75.

The premium was awarded to "Geo B McClellan," owned by G W Howe, and driven by Miss Alice Howe.

For saddle stallions, four years old, and over. First premium of \$50, was awarded to John Randolph, owned by M J Clark, Monroe county, Mo.; second, \$25, awarded to Green Mountain, Jr, owned by L W H Wright, St. Louis.

For saddle geldings, four years old and over. First premium, \$50, awarded to Logan Railey, of Kentucky; second, \$25, to S S Grant, St. Louis.

Saddle mares, four years old and over. First premium, \$50, to Kate Lewis, owned by Mr. Shaughnessy, Louisville, Kentucky; second, \$25, to Mollie Gray, owned by G W Howe, St. Louis.

#### GIRL RIDERS' CONTEST.

The next ring was the private premium, by Ben O'Fallon, for the best girl rider under fourteen years. First premium, \$25, to Miss Emma Tipton, Odin, Ill.; second, \$15, to Miss Howe, St. Louis.

#### BOY RIDERS.

Best boy rider under fourteen years of age, on ponies. There were fifteen entries. One of the riders was little Tommy Ashbrook, but seven years of age. He rode with great judgment, coolness and security. First premium, \$25, awarded to Tommy Ashbrook; second, \$10, to Clay Larrimore; third, \$5, to Wm E Ashbrook, all of St. Louis.

Best saddle mare, four years and over, seven entries. First premium, \$50 to Mr. Shaughnessy; second, \$25, to Miss Howe, of St. Louis.

This closed the exhibition of horses.

#### JACKS AND JENNETTS.

Jacks three years old and over. First premium to Dan Hughes, Washington county, Ky.; second, to Wm. Voght, Washington county, Ill.

Jacks two years and under three. First premium to Rigdon & Quick, Belleville, Ill.

Jennetts four years and over. First premium to J G Stark, Pike county, Mo.; second, to M J Clark, Monroe county, Mo.

Jennetts two years and under three, one entry. First premium to Rigdon & Quick, Belleville, Ill.

#### MULES.

Best pair for farm or draft purposes. First premium, Jeff. Bridgeford, Monroe county, Mo.; second, Robert Riley, St. Louis.

Best pair matched for carriage. First premium, T. B. Johnson, Cooper county, Mo.; second, Rob't Riley, St. Louis.

Mares, three years and over. First premium, Jeff. Bridgeford, Monroe county, Mo.; second, J Woolford, St. Louis.

Mares, two years and under three. First premium, J F Quisenberry, St. Louis.

Mares, one year and under two. First premium, J F Quisenberry, St. Louis.

Mares, under one year. First premium, J F Quisenberry, St. Louis.

Best horse, three years and over. First premium, J Woolford, St. Louis; second, to same.

Two years and under three. First premium, J F Quisenberry, St. Louis.

One year and under two. First premium, J F Quisenberry, St. Louis.

Best horse or mare for saddle. First premium, J F Holliday, Monroe county, Mo.; second, Robert Riley, St. Louis.

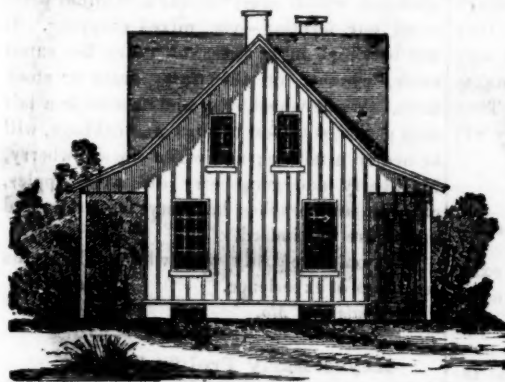
Best horse or mare for buggy. First premium, L L Ashbrook, St. Louis; second, J Woodford, St. Louis.

[Conclusion in our next.]

Read the splendid List of Premiums for Clubs on page 350. Ladies' can get a Sewing Machine or Knitting Machine free.



## TWO STYLES OF RURAL DWELLINGS.



Rural Architecture should occupy a more prominent position than it is wont. Every farmer who desires to promote the happiness of his family (and we presume all our readers wish that) will try and rear him a tasteful dwelling. The old log cabin may do for a temporary affair, but should be abandoned as soon as possible for a neat, if not handsome, rural residence—one that presents to view a picture worthy of the abode of intelligent and intellectual minds. Homes are too often rendered unpleasant places for lack of these things.



## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

In answer to an inquiry as to the condition and prospects of the various Agricultural Colleges authorized in the United States, the chief clerk of the Agricultural Department at Washington writes as follows:—In N. H., the proceeds of lands granted by the act of 1862, for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, has been applied toward the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical Department in Dartmouth College. In Vt., the University at Burlington has received the benefit of the grant. Mass. has located an Agricultural College at Amherst, separate from other educational institutions, and, although just gone into operation, the trustees have published some reports worthy of perusal. R. I. has assigned her land scrip to Brown University, and Ct. has given the donation to Yale College. N. Y. has appropriated the funds of the College land scrip to Cornell University; and Rutgers College in N. J. receives the benefit of the grant to that State. Pa. has an Agricultural School near Bellefonte, in Centre Co., and the annual interest from the proceeds of the sale of land scrip, until otherwise ordered, is devoted to this institution. The State Agricultural College of Mich., established at Lansing in 1855, receives the benefit of the land scrip, and in 1866 had a farm of 670 acres, and more than 100 students. Iowa has a State Agricultural College in Story Co.; and, in Wis., the State University receives the benefit of the grant. Kansas has an Agricultural College at Manhattan; Ky., a successful institution near Lexington, and West Va. has just established a College.

## SWELLED LEGS.

A soft, gummy, round condition of the legs, may be owing to an original defect in the constitution, or it may be caused by a temporary state of ill-health. In the first case it will scarcely admit of a remedy, and it is a very bad sign of the lasting qualities of the animal. All the joints will be liable to disease, and the sinews are not to be depended on for fast and severe work. In the second case, however, there is more hope. If we can arrive at the cause of the deviation from health, there is every prospect of a satisfactory result from a rational treatment.

Swelled legs are much oftener attributable to the overfulness of habit than experience warrants. We have more usually found this predisposition to arise from weakness. It may be said, and it is sometimes found to be so, that the legs would not swell so much with the horses at grass as in the stable. It is therefore inferred that the stable feeding causes the defect in nine cases in ten.

This is an error. The legs do not swell, perhaps, in some cases, so much as in the stable. This arises from the constant exercise the horse takes while at liberty; but bring him in the stable, and his legs will be found to swell far more after his grass feeding than before.

We have always found horses with swelled legs benefitted or cured by the very reverse of grass—namely corn in addition to their oats, and tonics as medicine. Diuretics will be found in most cases to aggravate the ailment.

If the swelling is accompanied with great heat and tension of the parts, and more particularly by cracked heels, then mild aperients and fomentation is a good beginning; but where any flaccidity exists, stimulants and tonics we have found the sovereign remedy.

Take of powdered sulphate of iron, one ounce and a half; powdered gentian root, two ounces; nitrate of potassa, one ounce. Mix and divide into twelve powders, and give one night and morning mixed in cut or soft feed, with no more water in the feed than will keep the particles together. Feed the animal generously and well, and give a little exercise daily.—*Prairie Farmer*.

## CURE FOR BALKY HORSES.

We see it stated in one of our exchanges, that if a horse balks, and a handful of dirt is thrust into his mouth, he will immediately press into the collar, go on, and attend to his business. It costs nothing to try the remedy. Some might be put to pulling this way, and others might not be. The attention of the horse would be diverted by the dirt—which in some cases might set him to work again.

## WALLACE'S AMERICAN STUD BOOK.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this work from the publishers, W. A. Townsend & Adams, 434 Broome St., New York. They speak of it as follows:

The "American Stud Book" is a compilation of the pedigrees of American and Imported Blood Horses, from the earliest records, with an appendix of all named animals without extended pedigrees prior to the year 1840. And a supplement, containing a history of all horses and mares that have trotted in public from the earliest trotting races till the close of 1866. By J. H. Wallace. In 1 royal 8vo

volume of over 1,000 pages, on fine tinted paper, elegantly bound in extra cloth, bevelled boards. Price \$10. Illustrated with original portraits, finely engraved on steel, from paintings and drawings by distinguished artists, of the following celebrated racers and trotters:—

Sir Archy, Dexter, Gleucoc, Ethan Allen, Lantern, American Eclipse, Hambletonian, Black Maria, Flora Temple, Whalebone, Fashion, Boston, Young Morrill, Black Hawk, Stella, Bonner's Famous Team, Pocahontas, Lady Suffolk, Bashaw, Alice Gray. The work is to be sold exclusively by subscription.

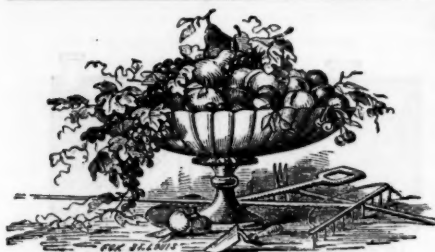
The publishers offer this valuable historical work on the thorough-bred and trotting horse of America, as the most complete publication of the kind in the world. No pains have been spared to render it correct and entirely reliable as an indispensable authentic Stud Register.

The Author's method of stating a pedigree is exceedingly clear and straightforward. To every horse there is appended a number, which becomes a part of his designation wherever his name is mentioned. This is after the form of the British and also the American Herd Books, and becomes a necessity from the great number of horses having the same name.

Wallace's American Stud Book will be found complete in itself, as no book outside of it is necessary to trace the pedigree of any given animal through all its various ramifications, until you reach its utmost bounds or the British Stud Book.

The heavy expense incurred has induced the Publishers to issue it by subscription only, and as the number of copies to be printed will be confined strictly to the number of subscribers, they earnestly invite all friends of the noble animal in all parts of the nation, to assist them in circulating this invaluable work by promptly forwarding to them their subscriptions, or giving them to their agents. Address W. A. Townsend & Adams, 434 Broome St., New York.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.—The proprietor of this able and spirited agricultural journal is making arrangements to issue it weekly, commencing with the first of January. It is well adapted to farmers in this State, and contains very important articles on agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, &c. Subscribe for it.—*Newton Co. Tribune*.



## HORTICULTURAL.

### TREE PLANTING.

People buy trees, pay freight on them for a long distance, give up the land to them—but set them out in so slovenly and shiftless a manner, that half of them die. This is the practice all over the country. Is there any wisdom or economy in this? How shall the evil be remedied? When will the annual drain on the farmers' pockets cease? These are questions that every one feeling an interest in the welfare of the farming community would like to see properly answered. We like to see trees set out, both fruit and shade trees—and when set out we want to see them thrive. If they have been taken up with proper care, and set out with proper care, they will be sure to live, and be a constant blessing to him who hath planted them.

The first indispensable requisite to proper planting, is a deep and thorough preparation of the entire ground in which they are to be planted. Deep plowing and cross-plowing are highly important; the whole soil is then broken up, offering a free passage to the growing roots. The soil being loosened is filled with moisture, an indispensable requisite to the growing tree. If the soil is not thus loose and porous, in dry weather it becomes hard as a brick-bat, and consequently unfavorable to the growth of roots.

Holes large enough to receive the roots when spread out fully in soil thus prepared, will answer. Fine rich soil should be spread about and between the roots. A bucket or two of water then thrown in to more firmly settle the earth around the roots is valuable, though not indispensable. If trees are planted in the fall, a mound of earth should be thrown up around the stems to keep them in place, and turn off any surplus water.

### SOILS FOR GRAPES.

The great diversity of soils in Missouri, and not only in Missouri, but in other States, renders it necessary for grape culturists to experiment with varieties on their own soils to ascertain which are best adapted to their particular locality. Even on the same farms, the soil, and particularly the sub-soil, greatly vary. This is not only the case in America but in Europe. Some of the most noted wines are produced on a few square miles, while on other adjoining lands no such marked quality or distinction exists. It is important therefore for us to test our best varieties on our own farms and select those that succeed best for most extensive planting. The Delaware and

Iona, both grapes of fine quality, may succeed admirably in some places in Missouri—though in most places where tried in this State, they have not found a congenial home. So it may be with other varieties of known fine quality that succeed only in certain locations. They should be tried, and if they succeed they will prove a profitable acquisition.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### WHAT OUR GRAPE VINES SAY. NUMBER II.

We regret not being able to give an exact tabular statement of the *must* per pound of fruit, and per centage of sugar and acid, as we intended. The season has been of the most favorable character for the development of the excellencies of the grape—and the vintage of '67 will be of a marked character. Our fervid sun and cloudless sky and protracted drouth, which has so seriously reduced the product of our fields and gardens, has developed the elements of the grape in its greatest perfection, and has prevented the necessity of "gallizing."

While at this point, we may notice a subject that has received too little attention in considering "gallizing." We refer to the great number of varieties, each perhaps imperfect in itself, but still having some high excellence, that put in proper combination might in all seasons produce a normal wine. Some are sweet to insipidity, some too acid, others too powerfully perfumed. Some produce *must* of high character—but too little of it; others, poor *must*, but in large quantities. A high value may thus be given to all, and the necessity of rejecting the varieties on the one hand, or "gallizing" on the other, be removed. While it is not desirable to plant out too many varieties, it is equally unwise to plant out only one variety, and that as a table grape. This has been felt the present season in the case of the Concord.

Although not one-eighth of the vines planted are in full bearing, they were a drug on the market at eight cents per pound, and would not be taken for wine at any higher figure than seven cents—which (when we reflect that they had to hang on the vine till now, subject to all the risks of birds, insects, wet, shriveling, &c.) is a low figure. Thousands of pounds cannot be sold at all, and must be made up into wine under most unfavorable circumstances as to experience, implements, cellars, &c., so that we need not be astonished to find Concord wine selling at ten cents a quart. While we hold that six cents for Concord is better than ten for Catawba, we may well be watching if there is no tendency to over-planting this variety at present. The fact is now very generally felt by vineyardists that it is impolitic to try to grow table fruit alone; and even in such a case there will be much good fruit that cannot be sent to market for the table, and must therefore be made up into wine or lost.

Some attention to the matter of color is also important. The principal varieties that are now popular for wine, are of dark color, as Concord, Norton, Ives, &c., and are much alike in color—while the red, pale, or white wines, are but sparingly represented in our vineyards, if at all.

This season another fact forces itself on our attention, which must become a cardinal point in all our farming—viz., mixed cropping. It will be found in a series of years the safest mode, whether on the fruit, grain or stock farm. While wheat, hay and oats made a fair crop; corn, potatoes, turnips and cabbage, will be nearly a failure; and while the strawberry, blackberry and gooseberry did well, apples, cherries and peaches but very moderate, and grapes are fine indeed.

They only are truly wise who profit by the teachings of experience. OBSERVER.

St. Louis Co., Mo.

### Keyes' Early Prolific Tomato.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Your correspondent "Concord," in giving his experience with several new things in the Oct. 15 *Rural*, was rather harder on the Keyes' Tomato than it deserves. I do not doubt that with him and many other persons, it was later than other sorts—but in all those cases there was a cause for it. I had some seven other sorts this year, and it was at least one week ahead of any, and it ripened up in clusters, and produced more bushels of early tomatoes than any other sort.

When I made my first picking to ship to Chicago, I measured the Keyes and other sorts, and from these measurements made my calculations, and the result was, that had all my 5,000 plants been Keyes, I should have had 25 boxes to ship instead of one and a half. For earliness and productiveness, it is superior to any other sort I have ever tried. In quality I by no means thought it as poor as does "Concord"—on the contrary, I thought it the best of all I had, with one exception, and that is a sort not in general cultivation. The Keyes has the true tomato flavor, and is not so sour as, say, Tilden, Cook's Favorite, Lester, Fejee and Maupay, and is free from all toughness in the centre.

As before stated, I believe those parties who speak so disparagingly of the Keyes, speak truly as to how it was with them (as to earliness), and there is a cause for its being so with them.

My experience and observation convince me that the Keyes will not stand manure or naturally very rich soil. Plant it on dry soil of but medium fertility, and it will prove itself the earliest of all tomatoes now tested; but if planted on rich soil or that which is very moist, it will not be so early as the Tilden on the same soil by its side.

I do think it would have been better for the parties who sent out the Keyes, had they been a little less extravagant in its praise and stated only the truth as to its merits. It certainly would have been better for the originator and the public generally had he kept it two or three years longer in his own hands—in that time he could have improved it in earliness, size and solidity, so that it would have been truly a great acquisition to the kitchen garden. But even as it is, it is a good thing—and no one who wants to grow early tomatoes either for family use or market, can afford to do without it.

E. A. RIEHL.



## THE GARDEN.

Many farmers have a place which they dignify by the name of garden; but at this season of the year they more resemble a cane brake or wilderness. After the spring vegetables have matured, the ground is too often allowed to grow up to weeds, so thick as to render it difficult to get through them. True economy, to say nothing of good looks, would dictate that all weeds in the garden be kept down and not allowed to go to seed and again be multiplied fifty or an hundred-fold the next year, causing an immense amount of labor in future cultivation. Where weeds have been allowed to take possession of the ground, they should be cut up at once and removed, before they scatter their seeds for a future crop. No part of the farm affords a greater return for the labor bestowed than the garden, and still no part of the farm is more neglected. No better time will present itself for clearing off the garden than the present. If deferred till spring, a thousand other things of more pressing importance then require to be done. It is an excellent plan when the weeds are cleared off, to haul out the manure intended for the garden, spread it and turn it under with a good plow, preparatory to a second plowing in the spring. Late fall plowing exposes thousands of insects to the effects of the frost, which otherwise would prove very destructive to the spring crops.

## GRAPE ROT.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I notice some one decanting learnedly on the causes of "rot" in the grape.

Now after much observation and some experience, I am convinced that while the vine, propagated from unripe wood, thus producing a vine deficient in vital force, may be more liable to rot in same locality than healthy vines—yet it is not the remote cause of the disease; nor is it attributable to any special locality, nor special variety of grape; nor yet is meteorological phenomena the cause.

From a careful examination of the history of grape culture from the earliest ages, together with the analysis of the best grape soils, I am convinced that the disease has its remote cause in a want of certain natural combinations of the elements of the soil and subsoil, more or less influenced by meteorological phenomena and other causes referred to.

In all countries where volcanic deposits predominate in the soil, the grape is healthy. Now, by chemical analysis, we can certainly ascertain the components of the soil, and by composting manures, supply, in a great measure, any deficiency that may exist—yet we can no more make a soil as it is the volcanic districts direct from Nature's great laboratory, than we can take charcoal and mould a diamond, or form the gossamer fiber of the cotton plant.—We may greatly simulate Nature—and in so much as we do, we will in the same proportion diminish the disease in any district, making all due allowance for unhealthy vines and meteorological influences, which may one year favor the development of the disease and another prevent it. E. M. WALKER, M.D.,  
Gonzales County, Texas.

## AUTUMN PLANTING OF TREES.

The value of autumn planting has not been well settled among orchardists, and we have the most opposite views on the subject. The practice is subject to so many contingencies that we need not be surprised at these discordant views. Nature has her fixed laws, and when we fully understand them, we need not go amiss. If we knew the exact elements of the soil, the amount of moisture and the subsequent condition of the weather, we might cast a boroscope with some certainty; but as these are variable, and beyond both our knowledge and control, we can only fall back on general principles and make the best of our imperfect knowledge.

Let us sit down and reason together on this subject. We have an appointment this evening with neighbors Jones, Smith, Burdock, Bland, Comstock, Markham and Millington, who are preparing to plant largely of both large and small fruits. They are just now coming in with their wives, and this is Minnie Jones, young John Smith, Molly Bland and Kitty Markham, more visit than trees, but we will see. We have them all seated; a basket of Rambo apples and a pitcher of new cider have been severally tested and all are ready for business.

In such a meeting we must have order and to this end, Mrs. Jones was made chairman, your humble servant secretary, with Minnie and John to pass the cider and apples and to look after the stove (guess John will look after Minnie a trifle.)

Mr. Markham is a new comer and has lately purchased the farm of that shiftless Hunt, who spends more time in town than at home. Well, he has gone to some out of the way place west of the great river, where land is cheap and his neighbors will not disturb him with impertinent remarks. Mr. Markham intends to set out a large apple orchard and asks, "When is the proper time?"

Mr. Jones—This is a question well settled in my opinion. Twelve years since, seven thousand dollars worth of trees, mostly apple, with a small proportion of pear, cherry and plum, were sold in his neighborhood. These trees were from Buffalo, N. Y. These trees were planted on arrival, and with very few exceptions died. Had they all lived we should now have a good show of fruit in our market. This lesson taught me to plant in the spring. I am out with autumn planting.

Mr. Burdock—In the spring of '67, two car loads of trees came to this place from Tazewell Co. in this State, and another lot from McLean Co.; out of seventy-five dollars worth of these trees I did not save ten dollars worth. The following autumn I purchased one hundred apple trees from the north part of the State, set them out and they now produce several hundred bushels annually. I must beg leave to differ from Mr. Jones on this point. I should plant in autumn.

Mr. Bland—It is curious how gentlemen differ. It is not in the season, but in the how you plant. If you will dig deep holes and plant your trees properly they will grow; tie up to stakes and cultivate to farm crops. You must wait patiently for the fruit; the great object is to make your trees live. I make my orchard pay; if not in fruit, in grain; it has been set eight years and we get a few apples already; I am not discouraged; it's a question of time.

Mr. Millington—I always set in the spring, and thus far have had good success. My orchard is but four years old and we have plenty of fruit for family use this year.

Mr. Markham—I am at a loss to know what to do. I have ordered one thousand apple trees, two hundred pears, fifty plums, one hundred peach and a large variety of small fruits.—The question is, Shall I plant them on arrival or shall they be heeled in?

Mr. Jones and Mr. Burdock together. I say. The Chairman.—Down gentlemen, one at a

time, and as you have both made speeches, I will hear from Mr. Smith, who I see is anxious to speak.

Mr. Smith—Like yourselves, gentlemen, I have been at a loss to know when to plant and have tried both seasons, with varying results; sometimes spring planting has done the best, and at other times the autumn. I am satisfied that there is a best time, and think we will find it by looking more closely into the condition of things. I had my fingers burnt with both the spring and autumn planting, as described by the first gentleman, and I now think the mystery can be very easily solved. The trees from New York were grown on very rich soil, in closely planted nursery rows, and in winter protected by a snow covering; the wood was spongy. They were planted out upon the prairie, and exposed to the sudden changes of our winters without any shelter. Those that survived are to-day rotten at the heart and of little value. Had these same trees been heeled in, planted early in the spring, nearly all of them would have lived, but no doubt their forced growth would have put them in bad condition to stand the shock of transplanting. The trees from Tazewell county and from McLean Co., came in bulk in the cars without packing; exposed to drying winds and sun; carted into the country in open wagons without packing; most of them were dead before setting. These conditions are ample to account for the loss in both of those cases, and they are therefore not to be taken as settling any point in the planting, further than to show the value of a natural growth and care in handling.

But I suppose the object of this meeting is to confer with regard to the best time of planting. If we look at the orchard of neighbor Bland, whose trees live, but yet are of no value for orchard purposes, we may well distrust his deep holes and tying-up system.

There must be a best season to plant, but whether that season is autumn or spring, I think must depend largely upon certain conditions of soil, exposure, varieties of fruit and command of labor. We have had a long drouth and the soil is in no condition for planting. Trees are only dormant when frozen; at all other times they give off moisture, and this must be maintained. To set newly lifted trees in a dry soil, is to leave their roots exposed and if they will not die as soon as though fully exposed to the air, they will die; it is only a question of time, therefore I would not plant until the ground is well saturated with moisture; and I would advise Mr. M. to heel in his trees in some shady situation, covering the roots, trunks and most of the branches with earth, and to be careful to select a spot on which the water will not stand. Unless the ground is wet and in good friable condition I should not plant; nor even then the whole list of trees that he has ordered. If the apple even, has been grown in closely planted rows, and has made a rapid summer growth, with the tips spongy and not well ripened, I would not plant them in the autumn, as I frequently do; the ground should be trench-plowed a foot deep; trees set the same depth that they grew in the nursery, and after setting bank them up from one to two feet high. I would not set the pear, plum, peach, cherry, or small fruit, on the open prairie in the autumn.

With a rainy autumn it is safe to transplant evergreens and all hardy deciduous trees and shrubbery, but in all cases they must be banked up with earth, or mulched, so that the winter and spring frosts may not throw them out of the ground.

I would prefer to get all my trees in the autumn and plant them at such times as the soil is in good condition, whether that occur in autumn or spring, but in no case in the autumn if the soil is dry as at present.

When the soil does not heave, or is a sandy loam or protected and other conditions favorable, I should prefer fall planting, for the reason that

in most cases the soil can be put in better condition and the work of the season is less pressing; add to this that, when fall planting is done under favorable conditions, the growth for the following season is usually the best.

Minnie Jones—Ma, I beg pardon, Mrs. Chairman, you remember cousin Marcellus laid out and planted his house grounds which contained over two acres; that it was done in the fall, and that all his evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, not only lived, but made a very fine growth. He did not bank them up, but mulched them. I remember the fall was a wet one, for the roads were very bad. You mentioned the fall of 1864, when we went to visit Uncle Isaac, that he had all his trees and shrubbery heeled in to await the spring for planting, as he said, for the reason that the ground was too dry.

You remember what a fine growth of peonies, pie plant and asparagus I had from my last fall's planting. The soil was in fine condition and I had them all mulched. Two of the peonies bloomed, when the nurserymen told me that they would not bloom until the second year. In taking up some plants the other day, I found the soil very hard and dry, and the small roots were broken off, instead of coming out of the soil whole as they usually do. Hereafter I shall be careful not to take up or plant, when the soil is in such bad condition if it can be avoided.

Mr. Comstock—We hear a great deal said about Eastern trees; that they are not adapted to the West. I do not think this subject has been fairly treated. For myself I can see no difference between the same variety of fruit tree grown in the common soil at Rochester and those grown under similar conditions at Champaign. I would not want them from either place if they are so stimulated by manure, high culture and late growth that the wood was not well ripened. If trees of this class are taken from the nurseries of either section and planted in an open exposure, they will be liable to injury from the winter frost, and all such trees should be heeled in. As a general thing, I would deem it safer to get trees and heel them in than to plant in the fall, unless under the most favorable conditions.

At this point the meeting became rather conversational, and we drew from it that it was advisable to prepare the soil in autumn if possible either by trench-plowing or subsoiling; to obtain the trees ready for planting, and to plant only in autumn when the soil is in good condition, the grounds sheltered, and only hardy trees and shrubs, with well ripened wood. That in heeling in, great care must be taken to have the earth filled in among the roots, that no air space be allowed by throwing earth over them; that trees must be laid in the trench singly—not in packages or masses—and that in the case of autumn planting, the trees be protected from heaving out by frost, by mulching or banking up. In mulching care should be taken not to make nests for the mice.

We also drew the conclusion that varieties had much to do with hardiness, that in most cases western nurserymen propagated only those kinds largely that appear best to suit the climate, and that this was the true secret of their trees doing so much better than those from the East. One of the gentlemen stated that he knew several good orchards, the trees for which came from the East; but that they were the varieties usually grown on the prairie.

The remainder of the evening was spent in social chit-chat, in which garden and orchard culture were prominent subjects; of which we took notes and may write them out.

On the whole we rather like these social gatherings, and anticipate much pleasure and profit from them during the long winter evenings.

Cannot other neighborhoods follow the example and give us the benefit of their experience.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

Read the List of Premiums in this number.

### The Preservation of Grapes.

We learn that farmers in Central Pennsylvania have long practiced a method for preserving grapes, which has proved eminently satisfactory to them, and might to others, if known and tried by way of experiment. Their tastes, however, may not be as exquisite as those of amateur grape-men. Hence, what would satisfy them may not suit all. They claim that, by their method, grapes are preserved till March, as fresh, juicy, fine flavored, plump and fair, as in autumn. The trial might be made with a single keg, with little trouble and small risk. It consists essentially in packing the grapes in fresh grape-leaves, and keeping them in a cool, moist place. The process may be more accurately described as follows:

Pick the fruit from the vines when fully ripe, rejecting those which show the least symptom of over-ripeness or tendency to decay. Let this be done at a time when both fruit and vines are dry. A bright, sunny day is best. Take a keg—it need not be perfectly tight—a nail keg will answer; place on the bottom a layer of fresh, green leaves from the vine; on these put a layer of clusters; then another layer of leaves, and another of clusters; and so on to the top, ending with a layer of leaves; so that the fruit may not come in contact with the staves or either head.

Be cautious to handle carefully, to press but very slightly, and to move the keg gently after being filled and headed. Next, dig a trench in the soil deep enough to sink the keg so that its upper head shall be a foot, or a trifle more, under ground; keeping the same end up as when being filled. Fill the hole or trench to the upper head, lay over a board, and then fill to four or five inches above the surface of the ground—packing the earth around the keg slightly, and that above the board, closely. The finish should be such as to give water of rains and melting snows a tendency away from the trench; and if you wish to have access to the grapes during the cold of mid-winter, a mulch of leaves, covered with straw enough to prevent their being blown away, should be applied to prevent the soil from freezing. The kegs we have said, need not be water-tight; and yet it would be safer if they were, as water, passing in, would undoubtedly spoil the grapes. But the operator, if he has a particle of what used to be called *gumption* (perhaps common sense would be a better term) can more cheaply prevent this by giving the surface a slope off from the place, than by being at the expense of perfectly tight kegs. It is certain that no more wetting should reach the grapes than would naturally proceed from a soil moderately moist.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### "Cherries for the West and for Profit."

The above is the heading of an article in the October number of the *Horticulturist*, by F. R. Elliott, of Cleveland, Ohio.

We feel like giving Mr. Elliott full credit for all his experience, intelligence and practice in fruit-growing; yet we do not feel like having this cherry article go to the western world, without a strong and earnest protest; for if planted to any extent, even upon Morello or Mazzard stock—with all the root pruning for the latter, it will result in complete and discouraging failures.

He seems to think that the western belief, that the Early May or Early Richmond is the only one worthy of cultivating, is entirely erroneous; and goes on to tell us to use the Morello as a stock—branch the tree directly from the ground; if Mazzard stock is used, root prune annually until of bearing age, &c., &c. Why sir, we have used the Morello and Maz-

zard ten years ago, and followed almost exactly the course you lay down for us; and it has cost us more money to grow a quart of Reisse Hortense, Belle Magnifique, Black Tartarian or May Duke cherries each year—than ten bushels of Early May. The Early May is our cherry for the West, on its own roots—or on Mahaleb; there is life, and health, and fruit, and profit in its cultivation. It does not require to be pinched back, cut back, and protected each winter, as all the tender ones do. Like the Concord Grape, it is the popular Cherry—all may have it; and if "utterly ignorant of the good qualities of the Sweet Cherries" may rest content, as they have never had the advantages of "an Educated taste." If Mr. Elliott had grown the cherries he names, successfully in the West, outside the influences of Lake Erie, as the Early May is yearly grown on our open prairies of the West; we would not warn the young fruit grower of the almost certain failure of the tender varieties. Those who have made the trial, will need no word of caution. We can show him, in the West, many nurserymen and planters with thousands of Early May, and no other cherries; these men are intelligent and progressive—have had experience, and of a costly nature too—they grow and sell what they have proved; what they know to be profitable, productive and hardy.

The Mazzard is too tender for the West, and makes such an immense growth annually, that it is entirely unfitted for a stock for the rich soils of the West. CONCORD.

### CIDER VINEGAR.

The waste in our orchards of fallen apples is very great, and, while our people are using poisonous vinegar called pure cider vinegar, into which compound not a drop of cider has entered, it is time that we had utilized this waste and converted it into a healthful article of food. A bushel of these waste apples will make three gallons of cider vinegar. The apples are ground and pressed in the usual manner, taking out about two gallons of juice, if a common hand-press is used. The pomace is then put in a tub or vat, and allowed to ferment for some days, or you can omit the first pressing if you choose. No water should be put on the pomace; you want simply the juice of the apples. In a week or ten days the mass is rather sour, or, in fact, almost vinegar. It is now pressed out and put in a vinegar barrel, which should be made of oak staves, divested of all the sap-wood, leaving nothing but the heart-wood; hoop with heavy iron hoops, and apply a coat of mineral paint. Such a cask will last a generation at least. Without taking off the sap-wood and painting, it will not do good service a year. Thus made and cared for, you will have good cider vinegar in a few weeks, and after the "mother" is formed it will improve for years. To keep up a supply, add cider from time to time, and it will turn into vinegar without delay. When water is added to the cider or pomace, you have a quick made light, short-lived vinegar, which if hot, to apply to pickles, loses its strength, or, as the cook says, goes back. Keep out the water if you want a good durable vinegar. Grocers often buy cider, add half water, and have a tolerable vinegar, that for the table answers a very good purpose. Good cider, without the addition of water, turns to vinegar very slowly, after a year or eighteen months, but then it is very superior. If any person is curious to try this, let him put a pint of cider in a bottle, take another pint and add to it a pint of water, set both of them in a



warm place, and he will soon be able to test their relative value. But he must know that the cider has not been tampered with, for the most of the cider in market is diluted with from one-fourth to one-third water, and, therefore, is weak enough for any purpose.

We may safely estimate that one-fourth of an ordinary crop of apples is wasted in the orchard by allowing them to lie on the ground and rot. I base this estimate upon my own experience, from picking up the fallen apples daily and converting them into vinegar. Those that fall early in the season will not make two gallons to the bushel. Yet the average through the autumn is about three gallons. The fermenting of the pomace is a decided advantage, as it regards quantity, to say nothing of its use in a rapid conversion to vinegar. To take out a large part of the fine sediment, the cider is leached through a barrel of beech wood shavings, and which also assist in converting it into vinegar.

Some farmers pick up the damaged apples, cut out and dry the sound portion of the fruit; but as much of this is unfit for food, a very indifferent dry fruit is made. We often hear the cook say that the dried apples have hard spots in them, which is thus accounted for; better convert such fruit into vinegar. It is a general impression that vinegar made from cider is of a uniform quality, but such is not the case. If you wish to test it, heat a small quantity to the boiling point and you will be satisfied.

We will suppose that a farmer has four hundred bushels of apples; at least one hundred of these are unmarketable and unfit for cider, for I would as soon think of making my apple sauce of half rotten apples as to make my cider of the same unpalatable article. We might make a lot of dried apples, as before stated, but with no profit. As all of this waste can be converted into good cider vinegar, its cost might be examined. One hundred bushels of these apples will make three hundred gallons of cider vinegar, worth, we will say, at the orchard twenty-five cents a gallon, making the sum of seventy-five dollars. Allow him to pay forty dollars for a press, add ten dollars for the gathering of the apples and making of the vinegar, and there will be twenty-five dollars left in the farmer's pocket, and a good cider mill in his shed; with the further satisfaction of having destroyed thousands of the larvae of the codling moth. Under one shed I have seen this season sixteen hundred gallons of cider vinegar in the process of being made, and yet another thousand will be added and all from the worst, unmarketable apples of one orchard. The same orchard makes a goodly share of cider, but all of it from sound, well ripened fruit, though selected of small sizes.

Chicago Tribune.

#### The Benoni Apple.

There is no apple that shows better than this the truth that some varieties do remarkably well in one locality, while they do indifferently well in another. The Benoni apple originated in Massachusetts. It was cultivated in the Bay State; it traveled into the great fruit-growing region of Western New York and was cultivated there, and yet it failed to attract any marked attention. But when it traveled still further and was cultivated in the Ohio Valley, it found at last its real home and it developed into a fruit of extraordinary excellence. We regard it as decidedly the best early apple that has been tried in this section. It ripens in July. The tree is a good bearer, though inclined to be an "every-other-year bearer." The fruit is handsome, rich in flavor, and sufficiently solid to bear carriage well, so as to make it a first-rate market apple. The limbs of the tree have such an upright habit that about fifty trees could be planted to an acre. It would be a moderate calculation to estimate the crop of each tree, when in a good bearing state, at five bushels, making two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre one year with another.

#### The Orchard and Vineyard.

The products of the orchard and vineyard have been gathered, and operations are now in order to prepare for the coming season.

The tree is, in summer, not only producing its fruit, but forms the buds that produce the leaves and fruit of the coming season, and the young wood that is to maintain health, vigor and fruitfulness in the tree during years to come. The course of the cultivator must be similar to be successful.

Now will be the time to search for borers in the trees, and nests of insects in the old bark and branches; and by the use of the plow, expose the eggs deposited in the ground to the killing action of the frost. If the weather is favorable, trees and vines can be planted, and all the preparations necessary for spring work arranged. Scions can be cut for future use.—Winter has been often recommended for top-grafting—but we have found the grafts are apt to be killed during the severe changing winter weather, and have always been most uniformly successful in the spring and up to the development of the leaves of the tree.

We prefer the fall to prune the vine. We can prepare the wood for future use; and if for eyes and cuttings, much is gained in having all cut correctly and buried so as to callus. We have had the most uniform success in grafting the vine in November and December.—Tender vines should be covered for winter when pruned—and we submit, if the saving of a crop once in seven years, would not pay for covering all the varieties that are worth growing?—the health and vigor of the vines thus treated, will be a clear gain.

We must avoid stirring the soil too early in the season, or when their is danger of rain and warmth. We have seen the entire crop of the coming season ruined by thus causing the eye to push. It is a most important point to study the mean temperature at which all the functions of the vegetable economy are performed. The Snowdrop and Crocus, the Verbena and Phlox, the Saffron and Chrysanthemum, among flowers, well illustrate these points—and all are governed by similar laws that patient investigation alone will enable us fully to comprehend.

A.E.

Written for Colman's Rural World.

#### WHY EVERGREENS DIE.

In a season like the present when the drouth is so excessive, and long continued, numbers of newly transplanted Evergreens, die outright between midsummer and fall; and though few persons are so ignorant as not to attribute it to the right cause—the drouth—there are many that do not comprehend the simple fact of how, and why they thus die, nor know the remedy.

To be brief, they die from sheer starvation, from a lack of food, in the proper shape within the reach of their feeders, or roots. This food must come to them in a soluble shape, or they can't use it; and this is produced by water: thus they die from lack of water, or moisture in the soil; the moisture is all dried out of the soil, within the limited range of their roots, and the consequence is they starve and die.

Now the remedy is to apply this moisture artificially, by saturating the soil and keeping it wet within reach of their rootlets—but this must be begun in time, before the plant shows much signs of suffering, or it may be too late, as they cannot be recuperated like deciduous trees—and must be kept up so long as the drouth continues. This is not so formidable a job as it might appear, it need not be done every day or every week—but the moisture must be supplied to them constant; any plan that may accomplish this may be adopted. If enough is applied at once, to wet the soil so deep and wide as to take several weeks to dry out, such intervals may be taken as sufficient, but would of course be a big wetting.

Once a week would perhaps be near the mark, and as good a plan as any is as follows:

Draw the soil away from the stem all around, and form a large basin, with a rim or ridge, then pour in enough water, whether it be a bucket or a barrel, to saturate the soil all around, both wider and deeper than the roots are supposed to extend, the amount depending on the size of the tree, or the length of time you want the moisture to last; then draw back and cover the basin deeply with the dry dust, or very short hay, or anything that will best tend to keep the moisture there longest, and best prevent evaporation from the surface. When you want to water again remove the covering, make another basin, water and cover as before.

Many persons water evergreens in Spring at transplanting; this is generally unnecessary, (except it is very dry then); if they die then, they die from loss of roots, or exposure of roots, or shrivelling of the bark and dropping of the foliage; but if a Spring-planted evergreen starts and makes a good growth, it is safe provided it is fed in a dry season; in ordinary seasons they don't need it.

The difference between a deciduous tree and an evergreen in a drouth, is—that the former stops growing, matures its buds, sheds its leaves, and goes to sleep, remains dormant as though winter had come—but lives.

The leaves of the evergreen are constantly drawing on its roots for food, and if no supply comes, it sheds its leaves—and dies.

Why some transplanted evergreens live through a drouth and others die, is—the former suffer less in removal, make a greater growth of top and correspondingly of roots, and reach deeper and wider, and find food: so of established trees, their roots extend much wider, and especially deeper, and they are enabled to find food within their reach, appreciate it—and live.

C. S.

PLUMS.—A committee from the Cincinnati Horticultural Society having examined the method of protection against the curculio adopted by Mr. Bush, of Covington, report it perfectly successful. Mr. Bush removes the sod from under the tree, and spreads a thin layer, one-third of an inch deep, of marble dust from the stoneyards. Mr. Rust protected his plums by burning tobacco stems under the trees every morning at five o'clock. His plan was successful. The committee reports that anything that will compact under the trees will save the plums—blue clay, leached ashes, &c.

## Twelve Years' Experience in Black Raspberry Culture.

BY H. H. DOOLITTLE.

This is the title of a little pamphlet issued by the above gentleman, and sold at twenty cents. That Mr. Doolittle has the perfect right to become the author of a book, to sell it also—we believe there is none to dispute. But we do object to pay twenty cents for a book expecting to get information in raspberry culture—find nothing new, but *do find* his pet Raspberries advertised and "Doolittle's" Anti-Sore Ointment exalted to the skies. He seems to have been greased or soaped pretty often—for he tells us he has "used between fifty and seventy-five boxes of one kind of ointment," and that "when a young man I mashed a finger,"—and "the question has frequently for the last thirty years forced itself upon my mind—why not combine this and that and the other article in some preparation to prevent and cure sores." It would seem to us that the "this," is the sale of the book and ointment, and "that" is the money made out of it: and putting both together, make money for the author and Big Medicine Man—in a very small way of advertising.

Ointment only fifty cents a box—five for \$2—  
"address with cash, H. H. DOOLITTLE,  
Oak's Corners, N. Y."

A great benefactor truly—loves all the world—spends part of the winter in distributing his great chilblain—frozen flesh—burns—cuts—bruises—sprains—lameness of the back—sore throat—swelled tonsils, and God only knows what all-remedy. Certainly gentleman—walk right up, only fifty cents a box—age and affliction should command respect and—and greenbacks.

If the author could have been at the Illinois State Fair—and, known or unknown, witnessed the disgust with which fruit men treated his "box of books," sent there to enlighten the benighted West, we think it would never pass into the second edition.

The idea of Eastern Nurserymen and Seedmen sending out catalogues and books to advertise their goods, and charging 10 to 20 cents apiece for them—is simply ridiculous. If they wish to sell their goods—the buyer should not be asked to pay for the advertisement and goods also. A stamp for postage—is all a white man should ask.

RUBUS, No. 2.

## MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[Concluded from our last.]

The subject of the culture of the grape was then taken up, it being understood that the speakers would speak of the soil, climate, &c.

Mr. Taylor of Kentucky, said his experience with the Isabella and Iona was that they could not be raised in the nursery.

Mr. Taft had had a different experience with the Isabella. The soil used by him was white oak soil.

Dr. Doolittle had fruited this grape, and found that it was not a remarkably fine grape—soil heavy clay. Mr. Taft, in reply to a question, said the Isabella had no advantage over the Logan.

The Norton Virginia was taken up. Mr. Taft said it was a good grower upon our Western white oak soil, of a mixture of clay and sand; it is very productive; not a good table grape.

Mr. Sanders said the Virginia grape was too tender for Northern latitudes; it would not ripen in Connecticut.

Mr. Griffith, of Penn., stated that he had a few vines of this grape in his place, and found it very healthy, always ripening well.

Mr. Husmann said he made six hundred gallons of wine from this grape—had made as much as twelve hundred; it bears at three years old, and the older it gets the better it becomes. The Arkansas, the Cynthia and the Virginia are the only three varieties that he had ever seen that never rot. He had seen a whole vineyard killed, but it was from bad management. He said that some kinds of grapes can be raised on any soil we have, but it is useless to force certain kinds upon unfavorable soils. We should study our soils, as they do in Europe, and the man who is not willing to take that trouble, had better quit grape raising. He was in favor of every locality cultivating the varieties suited to it.

Mr. Foster, of Iowa, said a rich corn soil was not good for most varieties of grapes; but a wheat soil was favorable. The Concord would grow anywhere, but the Catawba and Diana were injured by rich soils.

Dr. Hull, of Alton, said he had visited the vineyard of Mr. Jewett of this city, and had there found various kinds of grape vines that had been 8 years in cultivation, and growing side by side the Miami, Concord, Delaware and others, and yielded astonishingly. He trusted that Mr. Jewett, who was present, would give some account of his vines.

Mr. D. T. Jewett said that he began with the Golden Chasselas, had fruited it six years, and it had yielded him from eight to ten pounds and over a vine. The Black Prince he had fruited three years, and it produced twice the amount of the Delawares. His largest Black Hamburg this year has thirty-six large bunches. His soil is three feet deep, well trenched, and protected by his house and a high board fence. His grapes did better where they were protected only by the fence. For winter he buries the vines with four or six inches of dirt, cutting down to what he wishes them to be in the spring. He had covered with straw and cloth, and lost his vines by frost, but under the soil they survived the severest cold we have had. Thinks the Black Hamburg, Black Prince, the three varieties of the Golden Chasselas, and the Ruander, will grow almost anywhere in Missouri if protected from the winds by a high fence, and that probably any kind of grape except the Muscat will thus grow.

The President expressed gratification with the account, but thought it should not be hastily concluded that the varieties will flourish throughout Missouri as generously as in this instance.

The varieties were called, and the "Creveling" at once received a general and hearty testimony to its hardiness and productiveness.

The "Rogers No. 3" was in like manner indorsed on all hands.

"Rogers No. 1."—Mr. Husmann found it well at Hermann, making good wine. Mr. Bateham said it was well but late on the lake shore. The President said it was late in Massachusetts, and an Iowa member said it failed to ripen in that State.

"Rogers No. 4" was favorably reported upon, and with emphasis on all sides.

President Wilder said he would not refrain from commending it, although against his remonstrance, his name had been given to the grape by Mr. Rogers. The "Rogers No. 4" was a favorite—vigorous, productive, and bearing good fruit.

Mr. Heaver.—"Like yourself Mr. President." [Applause.]

The President.—The compliment is undeserved—though I have fourteen children whom I love, and mean not to say anything against them. [Applause.]

"Rogers No. 9" was generally approved, and pronounced often preferable to the Delaware.

"Rogers No. 19" won the praise of being "the best of all in Iowa;" was reported successful on the lake shore; good at Cincinnati and also at Pittsburg.

The President said it was noticeable that the Rogers when removed South or West from Boston improved so astonishingly as hardly to be recognized by its Eastern cultivators.

"The Salem" was called. Mr. Requa, of America, N. Y., on the Hudson river, is regarded as "the proprietor" of this variety. He stated that it repels mildew, with him does well and makes fine and abundant fruit.

Mr. Saunders, D. C., pronounced it successful in his region.

Mr. Husmann said it was not satisfactory at Hermann.

Dr. Spalding found it healthy and promising, though too young to fruit on his ground in St. Louis county.

Dr. Griffith recommended it on the lake shore.

"Rogers No. 34" was pronounced by the President late in the East. Mr. Manning said it does well in Massachusetts. Dr. Edwards praised it for Missouri. The President said it ripened in Virginia.

The "Martha Downing" was commended by Mr. Husmann at Hermann, where, he said, it makes good wine, though the bunches are small. Mr. Knox found

it do well in Pittsburg and Mr. Hoag in New York.

The "Adirondac" was poor in Pittsburg, tender in St. Louis, a poor grower at Hermann and Hannibal; yet did exceedingly well at Alton; well at Lockport, N. Y.; well in the District of Columbia, and in sundry other localities.

The "Cynthiana" was highly praised by Mr. Husmann. It makes a delicate wine of fine flavor, but not medicinal. The berry never rots at Hermann.

Dr. Spalding said that wine experts in Europe had preferred the Norton's Virginia over many of their own native vines, but had classed our Cynthiana still higher, and said it would "pay" us to export those kinds to Europe.

## THE PEAR.

The "Clapp's Favorite" was commended by Mr. Barry, of New York. He had found them fine a week after picking. They were sound—not vinous nor buttery, but melting.

Mr. Smith, of New York, called this fruit first rate. Mr. Elliott, of Illinois, coincided.

The President pronounced it the largest and handsomest early pear, productive, and lacking in nothing for a first class pear. The habit of the tree is excellent. It bears ten days earlier than the Bartlett.

Mr. Parry, of New Jersey, said it ripens in New Jersey two weeks earlier than the Bartlett, and is their best pear.

The "Edmunds" Mr. Barry called excellent at Rochester, New York. It was a delicate straw color. Messrs. Wilder and Bronson also praised it.

Dr. Spalding asked about the Julien. The President said it was old, but he liked old things—old wine, old men and old friends. It was years ago discarded in the East for better varieties, yet was a good fruit.

The "Howell" was generally approved, and appeared successful everywhere.

The "Superfin" was commended on all hands as of first quality.

The "Sterling" was eulogized as handsome, sound, a good market fruit, but of moderate quality.

The "Beau Ideal"—a promising name—was on all hands accused of cracking badly, though beautiful, and delicious in quality.

Dr. Warder said that his tree of this kind shed its foliage—which was worse than the cracking—and also cracked badly, three years out of four.

The President said that in his orchards it uniformly shed its foliage and cracked.

Mr. Heaver, Ohio, said that with him it never did either, but was an entire success!

In New York Mr. Hoag found it generally shedding its leaves and the fruit cracking.

The "Buerre d'Anjou" won the praise of Messrs. Colman, of Missouri, and Hoag and Bronson of New York.

President Wilder said it was, of course, his great favorite. It was known that he was its introducer, having imported it from Europe. His crop of it was one hundred bushels a year, and the marketmen engaged it of him beforehand. It bears abundantly; every pear is a good one and will keep till January.

Several others joined in applauding this pear.

The "Sheldon" was commended by Messrs. Hooker, Bronson and the President, and warmly praised as "tip-top" by Messrs. Trowbridge, Manning and others.

The "Clairgeau" was much extolled on all hands for beauty, size and flavor, and called early at Hermann.

The "Tyson" was held a success in the West; the tree being very good; fruit early, delicious, hangs well to the tree and is abundant. The tree is often seven to ten years coming into bearing, and slowness in this respect is a characteristic of it.

The "Onondaga" was a fine pear in St. Louis county, in Ohio, in Connecticut and especially at Pittsburg and Cincinnati. An excellent market pear.

Dr. Claggett remarked that the West lacks in autumn pears.

The "Easter Buerre" was No. 1 at Alton, and with care succeeds generally. It failed in Massachusetts. Mr. Hooker found it bad in western New York. It needs a long season.

The "Lawrence" was pronounced good at Cincinnati, in New York, at Alton, in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The "Winter Nellis" was reported small but excellent, hearty, ripening both early and late, in April and in November.

The "Flemish Beauty" appeared fine in Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and at Syracuse, N. Y. was regarded as the best pear. In some places the fruit rots at the core and drops. A member said that with him in Southern Illinois it loses its foliage too soon and falls. It seems best and most profitable in Northern Indiana.

Mr. Heaver thought these differences due to varieties in soil.



Members represented it as good in both sandy and clayey soils, and sometimes bad in clayey. The President said that atmospheric changes and influences, beyond control, greatly affect the pear.

The "Vicar of Winkfield" received a bad reputation. It was the worst pear Dr. Claggett knew of. Mr. Husmann thought it as good as a turnip. Some one came to the rescue and remembered that it had been called the very best for baking! The President smilingly esteemed it for cooking, and said it required careful culture.

The President said that he had to present upon this subject, the consolidated wisdom of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, which had been in existence for twenty years. That Club had unanimously agreed upon recommending the following list of best pears for cultivation in that State:

| STANDARDS.          |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Bartlett,           | Merriam,            |
| Seckel,             | Sheldon,            |
| Urbaniste,          | Buerre d'Anjou.     |
| SECOND SERIES.      |                     |
| Brandywine,         | Onondaga,           |
| Doyenne Boussock,   | Howell,             |
| Buerre Bosc,        | Lawrence.           |
| THIRD SERIES.       |                     |
| Belle Lucrative,    | Marie Louise,       |
| Paradise d'Automne, | Buerre Clargeau,    |
| Buerre Superfin,    | Vicar of Winkfield. |

CHERRIES  
Were next invoked, but received little attention. Mr. Smith, New York, highly commended Elliott's favorite, but said it was a little disposed to overbear.

#### THE APPLE.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, Indiana, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted; Whereas, The time left to this convention for the discussion of the merits of the apple is entirely inadequate to do justice to this great staple and most important of all fruits; therefore,

Resolved, That the growers of that fruit be requested to communicate with the General Fruit Committee in regard to the value and adaptation of different varieties to the different soils and climates, as well as the diseases of the fruit and the tree; and that said committee may communicate the same to the Society, at such time and in such manner as they shall deem expedient.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again at Philadelphia, in September, 1869.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

#### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

BY A. FENDLER, ESQ., ALLENTON, MO.

OCTOBER, 1867.

Thermometer in open air.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | Mean of Month. |
|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 45.1   | 71.9   | 51.4   | 56.1           |

Maximum temp. 100.0, on the 2d, 2 P. M.

Minimum " 22.0, on the 31st, 6 A. M.

Range, 78.0

Wet bulb Thermometer.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | Mean of Month. |
|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 43.7   | 57.4   | 48.7   | 49.9           |

Barometer—height reduced to freezing point.

| 7 A.M. | 2 P.M. | 9 P.M. | Mean of Month. |
|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 29.651 | 29.589 | 29.608 | 29.616         |

Maximum, 30.009, 23d, 7 A. M.

Minimum, 29.234, 4th, 2 P. M.

Range, 0.775

Rain on the 3d, 4th, 8th, 21st, 22d, 24th.

Total, 1.54 inches.

Maximum humidity of atmosphere on the 4th.

Minimum on the 23d.

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?—An acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which at 277.274 cubic inches to the gallon, makes 22,622.5 gallons; and as a gallon of distilled water weighs 10 lbs., the rainfall on an acre is 226,225 lbs. avoirdupois. For every 100th of an inch of rain, 2240 lbs. or 224 gallons of water falls per acre.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

C. W. MURTFELDT.

We are pleased to announce that we have secured the valuable services of the above-named gentleman in assisting in the editorial department of our new Weekly. He will be one of the office Editors, and devote his entire time and energies to the *Rural World*. This will necessitate his return to St. Louis with his family, from which place he removed to Illinois fifteen or twenty years ago, since which time he has not only pursued farming, fruit growing, stock breeding, &c., but has also written a great deal for the agricultural press of that and other States. He is thoroughly identified with the leading agriculturists of the West, and his large experience and excellent practical sense, eminently qualify him for the position for which we have sought his services.

It has ever been our aim to publish a practical and reliable agricultural journal, and in selecting contributors and editors, we desire only those who are practical and experienced men. Young men, though having a fine education and a flowing style, who can write lengthily on almost any subject, are very poor advisers to experienced, practical farmers. And one of the reasons that agricultural papers are sometimes derided is, that they are conducted by men who know as little about practical farming and fruit growing, as a horse knows of astronomy. We have endeavored and shall continue to endeavor to avoid any such cause of complaint. We are determined that our new Weekly shall be thoroughly reliable as well as sufficiently progressive—that practice and theory shall work hand in hand.

Mr. Murtfeldt has grown up with the West, is familiar with its soil, climate and products, and we feel confident will be warmly welcomed by our thousands of readers.

#### THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!

The announcement that the *Rural World* would be issued Weekly after the 1st of January next, has been hailed with delight by all our patrons. Already have they commenced sending recruits to the great army of the *Rural World*. The continuation of our journal in its present form and size, and giving 52 copies a year, at the same price that we have heretofore given 24 (\$2 per year), is acknowledged by all to be liberal on our part. Without a very extensive circulation, we can not publish our paper at this low price, without great pecuniary loss. We know that our subscribers do not wish us to lose money—to say nothing of the loss of time and labor, and the cares, troubles and perplexities to which all publishers are subjected. We believe all our patrons feel a lively interest in the success of the *Rural World* and will labor cheerfully and patiently in running up a large circulation for it at every Post-Office. Already subscriptions are coming in

for the next volume. In all cases we send to such subscribers the remaining numbers of the present year free. We are now perfecting arrangements to make the next volume of the *Rural World* surpass by far any of its predecessors. We shall have more editorial force, so that we shall be able to visit the best farmers, stock breeders, fruit growers and vineyardists of the Western States, and give notes of what we may see or learn, that will be advantageous to our readers. We shall keep our readers thoroughly posted as to the markets up to the latest possible moment before going to press. We shall endeavor to make our journal the organ of the hard-working, hard-thinking agriculturists of the Western and South Western States.

The great Mississippi Valley can sustain and well sustain, we are sure, a Weekly Agricultural paper. A little earnest work on the part of each of our patrons, is all we ask.

#### Trees, Grapes and Vines.

We copy the following flattering notice of the St. Louis Nursery, from the *St. Louis Daily Price Current*, of Oct. 31st. It is written by the editor of that journal, who speaks from his own personal experience:

"As the time for planting trees, vines and shrubbery is now at hand, we would call the attention of those proposing to set out trees, &c., to the well known responsible Nursery of Messrs. Colman & Sanders, of the St. Louis *Rural World*, office corner Chestnut and Fifth streets.

They have in their Nursery all that such an institution designs keeping—every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, of every kind, small fruit, roses, dahlias, shrubs, running vines, &c., &c., all grown in their own Nursery, and in the best possible condition for shipping and planting this fall.

Any stock obtained from this Nursery can be relied upon, as there are no more responsible gentlemen in the country than Messrs. Colman & Sanders. We have been planting their stock in an orchard for several years and find that all their trees, notwithstanding the past dry summer, have done well; and we speak from experience when we say their stock has done better than any other that we have tried. We take pleasure in recommending this Nursery to our friends abroad, and can almost guarantee a sure growth of any stock propagated by themselves."

#### TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.

You will confer a special favor by presenting the claims of the *Rural World* to all your neighbors for their patronage. There are tens of thousands of farmers in the West who would gladly subscribe for the *Rural World* if they were only aware of its merits. Being published in the centre of this great Mississippi Valley, and edited by practical farmers, it is adapted to the climate, soil and crops of this region. A very little effort at every post-office would secure a large list of subscribers. Hundreds of our friends are at work enlarging our circulation, for which we are very thankful—but thousands more might, with a few good words for the *Rural*, run up such a list as no agricultural paper in the country possesses. We intend our new Weekly shall be unsurpassed, and are anxious it should have a very extensive circulation.

**ALDERNEY AND AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**—Messrs. Isaac C. Huntington and Hon. J. W. Harris, of Boone Co., Missouri, have recently imported into this State about twenty head of thoroughbred cattle of the above valuable breeds, from the best herds of Westchester County, N. Y.—These breeds are noted for their superior milking qualities all over the world, and we are pleased to see an importation from the best sources, of such stock into Missouri.

We saw them on their passage through St. Louis to Boone county. They had stood their trip from New York admirably, and were as fine specimens of this breed as we ever saw.

The breeds of cattle for dairy purposes have been sadly neglected in this State, and we are glad to see an effort made in the right direction to improve our dairy stock. We are dependent on New York for our butter and cheese, and the sooner that we become able to manufacture these at home so as to keep among us the money that is annually sent to Eastern farmers, the better it will be for us.

We hope that Messrs. Huntington & Harris will be richly rewarded for their enterprise in introducing such valuable animals into our State.

**PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.**—We are in the receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a beautiful number, quite "ahead of the field." This Magazine, in consequence of its merit and cheapness, had, in 1867, a larger circulation than all the other Ladies Magazines combined. In 1868 it will be greatly improved: the reading matter will be increased, and each number will contain a Double-Size Steel Fashion Plate, elegantly colored, and a Colored Pattern in Berlin Work. "Peterson" is really the cheapest in the world: and every body ought to subscribe for it. The terms will remain two dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for \$8, eight copies for \$12, or fourteen copies for \$20. To every person getting up a club (at these rates,) the publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address post paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

#### SPECIMEN NUMBERS.

We sometimes send sample copies of the *Rural World* to persons who are not subscribers, so that they may see a specimen of our journal, and if they like it, subscribe for it, and use their influence in forming clubs for it.

They will see that on the first of January next it will be issued WEEKLY, in its present excellent style and form, at the low price of \$2 per annum, and that all who subscribe now will receive the remaining numbers for this year free. Premiums will also be given to those forming clubs. See list of premiums and terms, on page 350.

#### FAREWELL.

Farewell is a lonely sound and its echo has caused many a sad heart; but none would feel saddened, but rather be greatly cheered and benefitted by saying farewell to all kinds of Soda and Saleratus except D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, which will scatter rays of sunshine and happiness in every household when properly used, being always uniform and perfect.

#### NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

**WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE:** by Mrs. E. C. Kent.

We were kindly visited and politely presented with a copy of this lecture by the authoress in person, and have perused it with care. The only point claimed—that of Suffrage—we would willingly see conceded to Mrs. K., and every one of her sex, who desire to exercise the right; but think there would be a very great difficulty and delicacy in bringing the best qualified of the sex to the polls, to elbow through the crowd of roughs who surround the ballot box in all our large cities. Mrs. K. advocates her claims without any reference to political parties, and wants woman introduced to the political franchise as a purgative process—in this we wish her success; and asserts that her work in the political world is to secure *moral-ity by force*. "Why," the writer says, "do you not know that the vote for woman would demolish every drinking saloon and every gambling saloon in the land?"

We have often thought it was much easier to turn the direction of a torrent than stem it entirely, and we think just here is a part of woman's mission unfilled. Set up opposition enjoyments and fascinations—lead this craving for excitement and relaxation into healthy channels—supply it with healthy food: and we firmly believe that woman can do more in that direction at home than at the ballot box. We desire to see it tested, but fear that it is like that delusive hope for success from something always in the distance, as being more easy and congenial than *grappling at once with the evils at home*; there, alas! they are too often left to reign supreme.

Let every woman set herself to reform all those evils so much complained of, and the effects desired will be completely produced. Tell us what the women and children and homes of a people are, and we can tell what the men will be. M.

**AMONG THE INDIANS**—Eight Years in the Far West: 1858 to 1866: embracing Sketches of Montana and Salt Lake. By Henry A. Boller.

This is a truthful work made up from notes of Mr. Boller's journal during an eight years' residence among the Indians and in the wilds of our Western border. Mr. B. makes out the Indians a better race than they have generally been taken to be, and says that our difficulties with them have been produced by the cupidity and frauds and swindling operations of the white men who have dealt with them. He thinks if we carry out our treaties in good faith and give them what we promise to do, there will be no trouble. The work is really a live one, full of interesting incidents of hunting, fishing, travel, daring adventure, &c.

It is published in very neat style and sold by T. Ellwood Zell & Co., Philadelphia. See their advertisement in another column.

**SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN.**—"The Sick Doll," and a great many other entertaining stories for children that are just beginning to read. This work has 100 beautiful illustrations to catch the eye and interest children.—The stories are all charming, and the little ones

will spend many happy hours and days in reading them. The work is printed on excellent paper, in clear, bold type, and is neatly bound. Those who take pleasure in making the little ones happy, will buy this charming work for them. For sale by E. P. Gray, bookseller and stationer, No. 503 North Fourth St., bet. St. Charles and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

#### THE RURAL WORLD WEEKLY.

**ED. RURAL WORLD:** I inclose you \$2 to renew my subscription for the coming year. I am glad to see that the *Rural* is to be published weekly; if you will send me a half dozen of the last number, I will distribute them and try and get you some new subscribers.

We are having a very fine fall, not so dry as it has been with you; the pasture has been very good in the meadows. We have near an average corn crop; wheat, hay and oats above an average. A large amount of wheat has been sown this fall, more than ever before, but we have been invaded by an army of grasshoppers from the North-west, that have injured it—there is also some complaints of the Hessian Fly, but I have not seen any. We have a fine time to gather our winter apples, of which there is a fair crop. Mc., Clinton, Co. Mo. Nov. 6.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call especial attention to the following new Advertisements in the present issue:—

Hereford Bull for sale, price \$100—N. J. Colman, St. Louis.

Apple Seed—J. A. Root, Skaneateles, N. Y.

The Best Fruit by Mail—Mahlon Moon, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

Pure Bred Stock—Short Horn Stock, Cotswold Sheep, Berkshire Swine—to be sold at Public Auction. J. H. Pickrell, Administrator, Harriestown, Ill.

"Among the Indians"—A Book for the Times.—T. Ellwood Zell & Co., Philadelphia.

Cashmere Goats—Richard Peters, Atlanta, Georgia.

\$2 per Hour—Kephart, Crider & Bro., York, Pa.

Mr. HUNT, in a volume on the "Fourth Estate" thus sketches the peculiar duties of the journalist:—"The man who once becomes a journalist must almost bid farewell to mental rest or mental leisure. If he fulfills his duties truthfully, his attention must be ever awake to what is passing in the world, and his whole mind must be devoted to the instant examination, and discussion, and record of current events. He has little time for literary idleness, with such literary labor on his shoulders. He has no days to spend on catalogues, or in dreamy discursive researches in public libraries. He has no months to devote to the exhaustion of any one theme. What he has to deal with must be taken up at a moment's notice, be examined, tested and dismissed at once; and thus his mind is ever kept occupied with the mental necessity of the world's passing hour."

**BLACK WRITING INK.**—Take 1 lb. logwood, 1 gallon soft water; boil slightly or simmer in an iron vessel one hour; dissolve in a little hot water 24 grains bistar chromate of potash, 12 do. prussiate of potash and into the liquid while over the fire; take it off and strain it through a fine cloth. This ink can be made for five cents a gallon, and it sells from \$1 to \$3. It is of a bright jet black, flows beautifully from the pen, and it is so indelible that oxalic acid will not remove it from paper. No other ink will stand the test of oxalic acid; hence its value for merchants, banks, etc.





[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**NIGHT.**

Night with her garments trailing  
Slowly out of the deep,  
Where phantom ships are sailing,  
She cometh, never failing  
Her vigil soft to keep.

On the face of radiant night  
Twinkling stars are laughing;  
Luna's pale and silvery light  
Falls on flowers gay and bright,  
While they're dew-drops quaffing.

Beauty reigneth all around,  
Even beneath our feet,  
On the dew-bejewelled ground;  
In the air, where sweetest sound  
The ear doth softly greet.

Jewels are brightly gleaming  
On each flower and spray:  
Yet all these beauties beaming,  
With the radiant sun-light streaming  
On all, will pass away.

Shed around us, beauteous Night,  
Bright visions sweet and fair,  
To our fond, tho' dreaming sight,  
Angel forms all clothed in light,  
Who wreathes of beauty wear.

Vine Cottage, Sept. 24, '67. NELLIE.

**WOMAN.**—As a dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals—so it is in the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of a wounded affection. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises that gladden the spirits, quicken the pulse, and send the tide of life in cheerful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken, the sweet refreshments of sleep are poisoned by melancholy dreams—"dry sorrow drinks her blood" until her feeble frame sinks under the last external assailant. Look for her after a little while, and you will find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty should now be brought to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition that laid her low; but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

He is a fool that grumbles at mischance. Put the best foot forward, is an old maxim. Don't run about and tell acquaintances that you have been unfortunate. People do not like to have unfortunate people for acquaintances. Add to vigorous determination a cheerful spirit; if reverses come, bear them like a philosopher, and get rid of them as soon as you can. Poverty is like a panther—look it earnestly in the face and will turn from you.

## St. Louis Wholesale Market.

Corrected for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, by  
**SHRYOCK & ROWLAND,**

Successors to W. P. & L. R. Shryock,  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,  
And Agents for the sale of Manufactured Tobacco.  
210 Levee and 216 Commercial St., St. Louis.  
Particular attention paid to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and General Merchandise.

**NOV. 11, 1867.**

Cotton—14c to 17 ¢ lb.

Tobacco—Lugs, \$4.00 to 7.00 ¢ 100 lbs.  
Shipping leaf, \$7.50 to 14.00.  
Manufacturing leaf, \$8.00 to 100.00.

Hemp—Hackled tow, \$140 @ 147. ¢ ton.  
Dressed, \$275 @ 300.  
Medium, \$145 @ 165.  
Choice, \$190.

Lead—\$8.25 @ 8.50 ¢ 100 lbs.

Hides—Dry salt, 17c ¢ lb.  
Green 10½c ¢ lb.  
Dry flint, 20c ¢ lb.

Hay—\$18.00 @ 20.00 ¢ ton.

Wheat—Spring, \$1.75 to 2.00, ¢ bush.  
Winter, \$2.25 to 2.80 ¢ bush.

Corn—\$1.00 to 1.05 ¢ bush.

Oats—64c to 66 ¢ bus.

Barley—Spring, \$1.15 @ 1.30 ¢ bush.  
Fall, \$1.75 @ 1.85.

Flour—Fine, \$6.00 to 6.50, ¢ bbl.  
Superfine, \$7.00 to 7.50 ¢ bbl.  
XX, \$ 9.00 to 10.50 ¢ bbl.  
Ex. Family, \$12.00 to 14.50 ¢ bbl.

Butter—Cooking, 15c to 20; table, 35 to 45, ¢ lb.

Eggs—22c @ 26 ¢ doz., shipper's count.

Beans—Navy, \$3.75 @ 4.25, ¢ bus.  
Castor, \$2.40 ¢ bus.

Potatoes—\$3.50 @ 4.00 ¢ bbl. for Peachblows.

Salt—per bbl. \$3.50. G. A., sack, 2.60.

Onions—new, \$2.75 @ 3.00 ¢ bbl.

Dried Fruit—Apples—\$1.50 @ 2.00 ¢ bush.  
Peaches—halves, \$2.00 @ 3.25 ¢ bush.

Cranberries—\$10 @ 12.

Corn Brooms—\$1.75 to 4.50 per doz.

Groceries—Coffee, Rio, 25c to 27 ¢ lb.  
Tea, \$1.25 to 2.00 ¢ lb.  
Sugar, N. O., 13½c to 16 ¢ lb.  
Crushed & Refined, 17½c to 18 ¢ lb.  
Molasses, N. O., 75c to 95 ¢ gal.  
Choice Syrups, \$1.35 to 1.70, ¢ gal.

Soap—Palm, 6½c to 7½ ¢ lb.  
Ex. Family, 9c ¢ lb.  
Castile, 14c @ 22 ¢ lb.

Candles—18½c to 24 ¢ lb.

Lard Oil—\$1.05 @ 1.15 ¢ gal.

Coal Oil—54c @ 58 ¢ gal.

Tallow—11c @ 11½ ¢ lb.

Beeswax, 35c to 40 ¢ lb.

Green Apples—\$2 @ 3.50 ¢ bbl. Choice Shipping.

GREAT SALE BY ADMINISTRATOR

## PURE BRED STOCK.

The entire PERSONAL EFFECTS of the late James M. Hill, will be offered at

**Public Auction,**

On Wednesday, November 20th, 1867.

At his late residence, Harriestown Station, (Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway,) seven miles west of Decatur, Macon County, Ill., on a CREDIT of SIX MONTHS.

The Largest herd of Pure Bred SHORT HORN Cattle in the State, consisting of 40 COWS, HEIFERS and HEIFER CALVES.  
12 Head Young BULLS and BULL CALVES.  
Over 100 Pure Bred BERKSHIRE SWINE.  
Imported COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Feeding and Fat Steers, Horses, &c. &c.

Send for Catalogues of the Herd. Address,

J. H. PICKRELL,

Administrator,

nov15-1t Harriestown, Macon Co., Ill.

## A Book for the Times.

T. Ellwood Zell & Co.,

Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth St., Philadelphia

Have just issued from their press,

## "AMONG THE INDIANS,"

Or, Eight Years in the Far West.

With interesting Sketches of  
SALT LAKE, THE MORMONS, and MONTANA,  
and a Map of Indian Localities,

By HENRY A. ROLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the Author with his subject, has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on

Salt Lake and the exciting times  
in the first settlements of Montana.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 428 pages.

\$2.00.

1t

## CASHMERE GOATS.

I offer for sale a very superior and beautiful lot of  
Cashmere Kids,

Of 1867, ready to ship now. I have bred my flock of CASHMERE GOATS with great care, using SELECTED MALES each year, since my purchase of the "Davis Importation" in 1855. For PURITY OF BLOOD and FINENESS AND VALUE OF FLEECES, my flock is unsurpassed by any in America. RICHARD PETERS,  
nov15-1t Atlanta, Ga.

## The Best Fruit by Mail.

The following PLANTS sent by mail, postpaid, in oiled wrapper, on receipt of price.

|                                | EACH. | PER 100.      |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| Kittatinny Blackberry, strong, | 25c.  | \$15.         |
| Wilson's Early, do.            | 50c.  | \$40.         |
| Clarke Raspberry,              | 50c.  | \$50.         |
| Philadelphia Raspberry,        | 25c.  | \$16.         |
| Cluster Gooseberry,            | 12c.  | \$8.          |
| Currants in variety,           | 12c.  | \$4 to \$8.   |
| Grape Vines, best kinds,       | 25c.  | \$12 to \$20. |
| Roses, popular hardy kinds,    | 25c.  | \$12 to \$15. |

Strawberries, Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs, at reduced prices, as per catalogue, furnished on application.

MAHLON MOON,

nov15 Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

\$2 PER HOUR realized by our Agents. For particulars, enclose stamp, and address,

KEPHART, CRIDER & BRO.,

nov15-3m York, Pa.

**BOUND VOLUMES FOR 1866.**

Bound Volumes of the *Rural World* for 1866 for sale at this office. Price, \$3.

**Whiskers**

Our compound forces Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads luxuriantly in six weeks. Price, by mail, \$1. Three bottles, \$2. Address, WARNER & CO., box 323 Brooklyn, N.Y. jy15-1y

**1867-ST. LOUIS NURSERIES.—1868**

COLMAN & SANDERS' have just issued their New Wholesale and Retail Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Roses, &c. Send 3 cent stamp for a Catalogue. Address, Colman and Sanders, St. Louis, Mo.

**\$3000 AGENTS Wanted.**

\$10 made from \$1. Call and examine an invention needed by everybody. No experience necessary. Business light. Situation permanent—employment immediate. C. L. VAN ALLEN, 48 New Street, New York. oct15-3m

**\$2 TO \$5.**

FOR every hour's service; pleasant and honorable employment without risk. Desirable for all ladies, ministers, teachers, students, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, everybody; please call or address, C. W. JACKSON & CO., 58 Beaver St., New York. oct15-3m

**\$100 a Month Salary.**

WILL be paid for Agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars FREE by return mail, or sample retailing at \$4.50 for 50 cts. A. D. BOWMAN & CO., 48 Broad Street, New York. (Clip out and return this notice.) oct15-3m



**A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Its Effects are Magical.**

It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

**WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.**

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements—of many years' standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used with

**PERFECT SAFETY.**

It has long been in constant use by many of our MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

One package, \$1.00. Postage 6 cents.  
Six packages, \$5.00 " 27 "  
Twelve packages, \$9.00 " 48 "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by **TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,** 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. nov3m

# 100,000 FARMERS WANTED! 100,000 TO ACT AS CLUB AGENTS.

**EVERY WEEK.**

Colman's Rural World.

**PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.**

TWENTIETH YEAR AND VOLUME.  
The Oldest Agricultural Journal in the Mississippi Valley.

**NOTICE!**

On and after January 1st, 1868, this well-known Agricultural Journal will be issued

**Every Week!**  
**AT \$2.00 PER YEAR.**

**PREMIUMS!**

IN TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE VINES, SEWING MACHINES, AND KNITTING MACHINES,

**GIVEN TO CLUB AGENTS!**

Club Agents wanted in every Neighborhood in the West and South-West. Every responsible Farmer can act as a Club Agent.

**SAMPLE (FREE) COPIES**

The Proprietor believing that a Weekly Agricultural Journal is needed in the Valley of the Mississippi, has determined to issue one commencing with the New Year, Jan'y, 1868. Every New Subscriber now, will receive the remaining numbers of 1867, Free. Now is the time to

**FORM CLUBS FOR 1868.**

It will continue to be published in its present excellent form of 16 pages (so as to preserve and bind conveniently.) It will be embellished with appropriate engravings. It will contain a Review of the Markets. It will be devoted to the interests of the Western Farmer, Fruit Grower, Vineyardist, Stock Breeder, &c.

**LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.****GRAPE VINES FREE.**

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send by mail, carefully packed in moss, 6 well-rooted Concord Grape Vines, or 6 Clinton, or 4 Hartford Prolific, or 4 Taylor's Bullitt (white), or 1 of each of them.

**SMALL FRUITS FREE.**

To any person sending 4 names and \$8, I will send 1 dozen St. Louis Red Raspberry, or 1 doz. Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry, or 1 doz. large Red Dutch Currants, or 1 doz. Houghton Seedling Gooseberries, or half a doz. of the celebrated Philadelphia Raspberry, or 1 doz. each of the Agriculturist, French's New Seedling, and Russell's Seedling Strawberries. For double the number of names, double the amount of Premiums, and so on.

**AN ORCHARD FREE.**

For 20 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give, nicely packed and delivered at any Express Office or R. R. Station in St. Louis, 50 Choice Apple Trees, assorted varieties, or 50 Choice Peach Trees, or 25 Apple and 25 Peach Trees.

For 40 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give double the number of the above trees.

**SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES, FREE.**

For 60 subscribers at \$2 each, I will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machines, worth \$75, or one of Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines, worth \$58, or one of Lamb's Knitting Machines, worth \$60.

Every one of our subscribers can obtain one or more Premiums, by a little effort—NOW is the time.

Address, **NORMAN J. COLMAN,**  
Editor and Proprietor,

N. E. Cor. 5th and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo.

## First Fall Exhibition of the AMERICAN Poultry Society.

To be held at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth St., near 4th Ave., NEW YORK CITY, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 3 and closing FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Society being resolved to make this the finest Exhibition ever held in America, cordially invite all other societies, and all lovers of a handsome fowl, pigeon, bird, or rabbit, to join with them in this object. The Premium List is very full and complete,

**OVER THREE HUNDRED PRIZES**

Being offered for competition, of which about

**ONE HUNDRED are SILVER MEDALS.**

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